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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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BOMBAY SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1934

TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES

MAHATMA'S POWERFUL ORATION

"Award" Battle In Open Session

ADJOURNMENT ON LATHI CHARGE RULED OUT

Ajmere Satyagraha Called Off At Mahatma's Request

Nearly a lakh of persons repaired to the Abdul Gaffar Nagar on Friday evening to attend the first meeting of the Indian National Congress which had assembled after an interval of three years of suffering and sacrifice.

Babu Rajendra Prasad and Mr. Nariman, in their respective speeches, declared that the period through which the country was passing was one of preparation for the next fight.

Dr. Ansari moved his omnibus resolution asking the Congress to ratify the decisions taken by the Working Committee and the A.I.C.C. on various questions, including the Parliamentary Board and the Communal Award. Mr. Nariman seconded the doctor. Pandit Malaviya moved his amendment asking the Congress to reject the Communal Award. Panditji made a long and spirited speech against the Working Committee's attitude, which he described as inconsistent with nationalism.

Mr. Aney seconded the amendment.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

Mr. Purshottandas Tricumbdas (Socialist) sought to move an adjournment of the House to condemn the Police Commissioner's ban on the workers' projected demonstration and to express sympathy with the victims of the evening's lathi charge. The President ruled out the motion on the ground that there was not sufficient material in their possession.

The discussion on Pandit Malaviya's amendment will continue to-day (Saturday). While adjourning the House, the President announced amidst cheers that Mahatmaji had persuaded the Ajmere Congressmen to call off their Satyagraha.

LIFE AND LIGHT AT CONGRESS NAGAR

On Friday noon, all roads led to Abdul Gaffar Nagar. From 3 o'clock, crowds started pouring in. It was a veritable sea of human beings inside the Nagar. The spacious open-air compound, where the open session was held, has nine gates. At every one of these gates, there was a huge crowd waiting to rush in. The volunteers had a busy time guarding the entrance gates and checking tickets and passes. It must be said to their credit that they acquitted themselves very well.

The women volunteers, under the leadership of Miss Safia Sumanji, were working at a speed and efficiency that elicited the admiration of all the 75,000 persons who had gathered on the occasion.

EXCELLENT ARRANGEMENTS. The seating arrangements, the decorations, the control of traffic, the lighting arrangements, the loud speakers, were all excellent. The weather was beautiful and the presence of hundreds and hundreds of ladies in multi-coloured saris imparted an unspeakable charm to the entire show.

MOST SPECTACULAR. Those who have been attending the Congress sessions regularly state that from the spectacular point of view, this session beats all previous records.

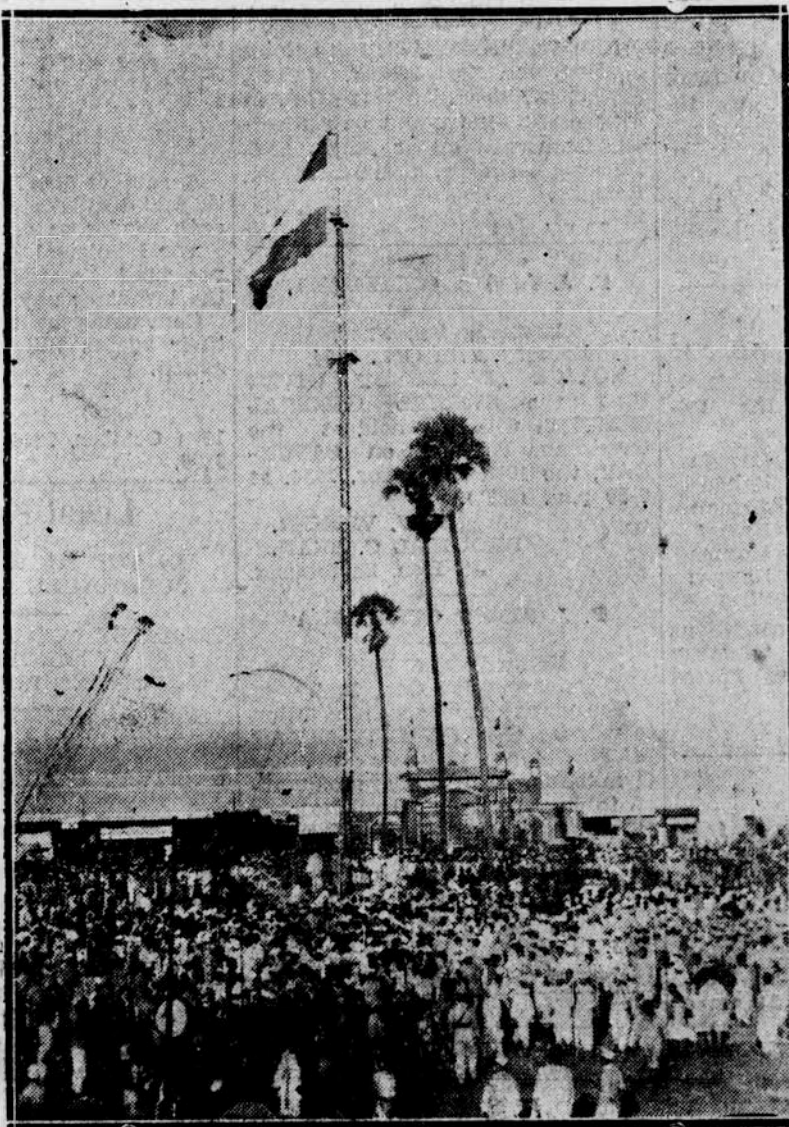
The presidential canopy looked like a Raja's throne. To the right of the canopy sat the ladies and on the left sat the distinguished visitors. To the left of the latter, were seated the members of the Reception Committee.

SONGS AND SPEECHES.

In front of the President's canopy was the illuminated rostrum, from where songs and speeches were broadcast. On the top of the several gates, revolving arch lights were installed. The names of the various gates were: Jawahar gate, Mazharul Haq gate, Vithalbhau gate, Besant gate, Lalpat gate, Deshbhandhu gate and so on. Four hours before the appointed hour, the compound was filled. Never in the history of the Congress has such a mammoth gathering attended its open session

"Remember that thousands of men, women and children had courted imprisonment, faced bullets and left their homes to fight for the preservation of the honour and dignity of the National Flag and maintain its dignity at any cost."

In these words, Babu Rajendra Prasad exhorted thousands of visitors and volunteers who had gathered at the Flag Salutation ceremony.



Abid Ali Jafferbhoy was the General Secretary entrusted with this task.

SCENES OUTSIDE NAGAR. The scenes outside the Nagar baffled description. The estimate of the number of cars that were parked round about the Nagar, as given out by a police official, is between 10 and 12 thousands. The Tramway Company ran hundreds of buses to and from Worli. Tram cars, victorias and taxis made good profit. The police force mustered strong along the several routes as well as in the Nagar. The Exhibition, the gates, the delegates camps, the Jhanda Chowk and the adjoining grounds presented a marvellous spectacle of life and light.

NARIMAN ON ROSTRUM. At about 7-30 p.m. Mr. K. F. Nariman appeared on the rostrum and was loudly cheered. His address which was completed in about 20 minutes was punctuated with applause.

After Mr. Nariman's speech, Mr. Jai Ramdas Doulatram read messages of good-will received from Japan, Ceylon, South Africa and other parts of India.

The President then appeared on the rostrum to deliver an extempore speech. There were loud and prolonged cries of "Bharat Mata Ki Jai," "Rajan Babu Ki Jai," "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai," and so on.

RAJEN BABU'S SPEECH. Babu Rajendra Prasad was cheered as he was led to the Rostrum by the Chairman of the Reception Committee.

The President whose printed speech in English was distributed to all those present, was cheered at intervals when he delivered his speech in Hindi.

Rajen Babu at the outset thanked the Reception Committee and the public of Bombay for their warm welcome. In the present critical situation of the country, he felt that people had elected a weak president, but he felt confident that with the help and co-operation of all those present he would be able to discharge his duties as president.

LEST WE FORGET. The speaker referred to the sacrifices and hardships borne by the satyagrahis and civil resisters during the last four years whose bravery could not be forgotten by Congressmen. During the last fight, young and old, rich and poor, had stood together.

(Continued on page 10.)

Lathi Charge On Labour Procession SEQUEL TO DEFIANCE OF POLICE BAN

Four persons were injured and removed to hospital when the police made a lathi charge on a procession of a section of workers to demonstrate before the Abdul Gaffar Nagar on Friday evening.

Meetings were announced under the auspices of a section of the I. U. movement all over the Labour area on Friday and four meetings were simultaneously held, which merged together into a mammoth meeting at the Lal Baug Maidan.

The Young Workers' League, the Red Flag organisations in the city and the Marxist League held meetings at DeLisle Road, in the Northbrooke Gardens, at the Nagu Sayaji Wadi and other places and by the evening formed themselves into processions and marched to the Lal Baug Maidan, waving red flags.

Under the presidency of Mr. Joglekar, a public meeting was held at the Maidan, which was addressed by Mrs. Ushabai Dange and Messrs. Tamitkar, Bogle and Mahomed Yusuf.

LAL BAUG MAIDAN MEETING.

Several workers belonging to the various red flag organisations joined the meeting at Lal Baug Maidan and the numbers soon swelled. Red flags were prominently displayed all over the locality and at one stage, the situation appeared to be full of possibilities. After the meeting, a procession was formed.

The procession was accompanied by two police lorries, occupied by constables with lathis. When the procession approached Abdul Gaffar Nagar, the two police vans drove in advance and the officers formed a cordon over the bridge leading to the Congress

The gigantic National flag-staff, 110 ft. in height which meets the eye of the visitors at the entrance of the Congress Pandit. The National Flag stretches 30 ft. in length and 20 ft. in breadth. Amidst loud cheers, Rajen Babu unfurled the tri-coloured flag on Friday morning, which stretched by a continuous breeze and spread to its full dimensions, presented a grand spectacle.

No Compromise On Change Of Creed

Pours Out His Heart

Subjects Committee

Need For Change In C

"I cannot possibly desert a cause for which I am going to discover if there are any other means to execute my creed. I confess to you that I have no other end of my resources. I have not lost faith in my programme that I have placed before you. I have questioned the efficacy of my programme. In the dictionary of a satyagrahi, the very pursuit of truth is its own reward. The faith in my programme. In the appals us, I see millions of rays of light that light. That is why I am going to stick to that light. I can infuse some of my own light into you. Believe me that good, and only good, will come of my decision. Do not oppress me. Do not force me. If you do that, I will become a useless stick to the principles that I stand for, even after I am gone and that would give me keener joy."

It was in these moving words that Mahatma Gandhi replied to the unanimous resolution that was passed by the Subjects Committee expressing the country's confidence in him and begging him to revise his decision to retire.

FRANK BUT NOT WISE.

In moving the amendments to the Congress Constitution as adumbrated in his press statements, Gandhiji congratulated the House for its frankness in rejecting the Working Committee's proposal to substitute "Truthful and non-violent" in place of "Peaceful and Legitimate." "But I cannot say that you acted wisely," he added.

Referring to the objection raised on Thursday at the Subjects Committee that one could not be truthful, Mahatmaji said that nobody could claim that he or she was cent per cent truthful. "I have never dared to make such a claim. If I was cent per cent truthful, every word of mine would pierce you like an arrow and emerge uncontaminated and fill you with truth, but I aspire to be cent per cent truthful, if humanity were to give up its ideals, it would descend to the level of beasts. Ideals we must have and ideals always recede."

APPEAL TO COMMITTEE.

Mahatma Gandhi made a soul stirring speech for full two hours and kept the House in a state of trance. He said he had put his soul into the amendments that he was proposing. If after hearing him, the House wanted to change their overnight's decision about the Congress Creed, it was open to them to say so.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

At Friday's meeting of the Subjects Committee Mr. S. K. Patil again asked for priority for the resolution relating to Gandhiji's retirement. The President said he was in the hands of the House.

This discussion was going on when Swami Govindananda stood up to move an adjournment of the House as a protest against the Police Commissioner's ban on the workers' demonstration this evening.

Mr. K. M. Munshi said that under articles 26 and 27 of the Congress Constitution, the motion was out of order.

The mover urged that his motion was quite in order and quoted precedents from the proceedings of similar bodies in support of his contention.

The President agreed with Mr. Munshi and ruled the adjournment motion out of order.

Mr. S. K. Patil once again moved for priority for Mr. Sidhwa's motion reiterating country's

confidence in Mahatma Gandhi and urging upon him not to withdraw.

As the House seemed in favour of priority being given, the President called upon Mr. Sidhwa to move his resolution.

SIDHWA'S DEFENCE

Mr. Sidhwa said that there could be no denying the fact that since Gandhiji had assumed leadership of the Congress, the cult of non-violence and truth had been gaining more and more devotees. Even Gandhiji could not complain that his teachings were not having a wide-spread effect in the country.

The fact that the Subjects Committee had postponed consideration of the Working Committee resolution relating to Article I of the Congress Constitution was a proof that Congressmen had ceased to follow Mahatmaji blindly—a charge that had been brought against Congressmen by Gandhiji and given out by him as one of the reasons why he should retire.

INOPPORTUNE

The speaker said that the country was in a defeatist mood—a highly inopportune time for any leader to think of retiring. Liberators of humanity never deserted their followers nor left them in sheer disgust, said Mr. Sidhwa.

CONFIDENCE IN MAHATMA

Mr. Chatterjee (Punjab), seconding the resolution said that Gandhiji had stated in his press statements that he had become a drag on the Congress, that people had been following him blindly and, therefore, he would leave them so that they might learn to stand on their own legs. By defeating the Working Committee resolution, the previous day, Congressman had belied at least one of Gandhiji's fears.

Sardar Ganga Singh further supported the resolution, which was carried "nem con". After the resolution was carried, the President called upon Mahatma Gandhi to move the amendments to the Congress Constitution.

At this stage, Mr. K. Sidhwa said that the house expected Mahatma Gandhi to make a statement on the resolution just passed.

The President said that he could not compel Mahatmaji to make a statement, nor would he prevent it. Mahatma Gandhi, however, made a statement on the resolution about his retirement from the Congress. In the course of the statement he said:—

You have in your affection misread the whole of my position. If you have given me the position of a general commanding an army. (Continued on page 9.)

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLACK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed care—Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATION VACANT.

Wanted an experienced Managing Clerk in Attorneys Office. Apply Box No. 3148, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted a Branch Manager for Bombay Office of a big North Indian Publisher. Persons possessing Teaching and Publishing business experience only needed. Salary good according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 3119, "Bombay Chronicle".

M. T. B. College, Surat—Applications are invited for the following posts in the M. T. B. College, Surat: (1) Professor of Physics, (2) Professor of Chemistry, (3) Professor of Biology, (4) Lecturer in Physics. Persons selected will have to teach the B.Sc. and M.Sc. classes. The appointments will be from June 1935 to March 1936 in the first instance with every prospect of continuance. Applications, with testimonials, stating the qualifications, experience, age, and minimum salary expected should reach the Principal, M. T. B. College, Surat, on or before 15th November, 1934. (9977)

Wanted—Ambitious People. Forge ahead. In Life. Lifetime Chance. Write To-day. Newco Service. Sunav (Via Anand). (3124)

Wanted Candidates for Telegraphy Station Master and Secretary class. Allowance Rs. 40. Hostel seat FREE. Rules on 4 annas.—Royal Telegraph School, Ballimaran, Delhi. (3123)

Wanted—A general Manager and a Director for a first class Film Producing company in Lucknow. Please apply stating qualifications, experience, pay, etc., with copies of testimonials to Raja Yuvra Datta Singh, 2, Way Road, Lucknow. (3131).

Wanted an experienced M.B.E.S., to conduct the medical examination of students of a local High School, twice a year, and to give 12 lectures on Physiology, Hygiene and First Aid in a year. Apply stating remuneration to Post Box No. 3129 "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—A Head Master, having higher qualifications than B.A., B.T., for the Municipal High School Haveri (Dharwar) on a salary of Rs. 100-5-140-10-200 with an emergency cut of Rs. 15 per cent except in cases of high merits according to the discretion of the Municipality. Also wanted a Persian teacher on a scale of Rs. 25-5-2-60 with knowledge of clerical work. Applications stating qualifications, caste, creed and age should be sent to the Chairman School Board Haveri Municipality so as to reach him on or before the 13th Nov. 1934 with testimonials about previous experience and character. M. S. Hatti, President, Haveri Municipality. 24-10-1934. (9107).

The Pathan Association of Bombay (President Khan Bahadur Abdussamadkhan, J.P., Vice-Presidents Khansabeh Maroofshah and Khansabeh Abdul-Qudus Khan, J.P.) supply reliable experienced Pathans as Watchman, Sepoys, Peons Bill Collectors etc., apply:—Mohamed Khalil H. Qureshi Hony. Secretary, 279 Sandhurst Road, East Dongri, Bombay, (3142).

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14. HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

For Hindus Big Flats of 4 Bedrooms in Gilbert Building, Chowpatty, opposite Babulnath Temple, Apply top floor. 3150

27. HOTELS.

Bombay Savoy Hotel, Bar and Restaurant, next door to Central Station with all modern comforts Board and Lodging Rs. 4. Lodging only Rs. 2. Phone: 42154 (3139).

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Dighe's Special cheap Matric French Classes for poor, start November, address Hanuman Terrace, near Pathe, Lamington Road. (3149).

Rele's Shorthand Class best in Bombay. Apply Principal, B. B. Rele, B.A., LL.B., Darya Mahal, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (3650)

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Chief Agent—For Bombay on salary basis. Salary according to experience and capacity. See the undersigned personally at Railway Hotel, Charni Road, Room No. 11, Daily till Monday 29th October. Morning 8 to 10 and evening 5 to 6. K. P. Shivdasani, Chairman, The Reliable Bank of India Ltd., Head Office, Karachi. 3126

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition, particularly at the following places:—

Balsar Broach Baroda Borivli Bhujwadi Dahod Deolali Dhond Daman Dharu Road Gandhinagar Kasara Lonavla Manmad Matheran Neral Navsari Nasik Sholapur Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Salapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezavada, Chhinn, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganganj, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow, Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Marvellous Predictions inheriting profession. As the ancient sciences of Palmistry, Astrology, Preparing Horoscopes giving advice for Marriages, Business and Service, treating Chronic-diseases by spiritualism. Prof. Kazi, Rly. Hotel, Charni Road. (3143)

68. PARTNERSHIPS

Wanted working partner, Managing Agents firm with 15 thousand. Established industrial concern declaring excellent profits. Apply Box 3139 "Bombay Chronicle".

76. TRADE FORECASTS.

Daily one sure forecast. Fee Rs. 10 if fails Rs. 1 refunded. Winners Cotton Office Kirti Building, Forbes Street, Fort. (3141).

99. MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Sale: One Payne Make's Quad dem size Two Feeder Printing Machine in good working order. Apply Box No. 3146 "Bombay Chronicle".

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Zamindari Landlords, if you find inconvenient to manage your agricultural Estates yourself, why not entrust them to us. Assure best management and development of Estate. Please apply Lathi & Co., Agricultural Estate Managers, Advisers in Horticulture, Dairy and sugar cane farming, Motilal Mansion, 14 Humnuth Street, Fort, Bombay, (3132).

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Morassi Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

MISSING FIVE THOUSAND RUPEES.

Five One Thousand Rupee Notes bearing Nos. X/3 825267, 148546, 828958, 827639 and 827640 LOST in Fort Area. Finder will be rewarded. Ravalgaon Sugai Farm, Ltd., Phoenix Building, Ballard Estate Bombay. 25-10-34.

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA.

Kennedy Sea Face, Bombay, 27th Oct., 1934. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Gymkhana Pavilion on SATURDAY, the 10th November, 1934, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

P. W. VELKER, BHOGLAL C. SHAH, Jt. Hon. Secretaries.

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA

Kennedy Sea Face, Bombay, 27th Oct., 1934. The plans for accommodation to witness the QUADRANGULAR MATCHES are now open at the Gymkhana. Members are requested to book their requirements earlier. Special arrangements for ladies and Guests.

P. W. VELKER, BHOGLAL C. SHAH, Jt. Hon. Secretaries.

THE TATA IRON & STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED, Jamshedpur, Tatanagar, B. N. Railway.

THE JAMSHEDPUR TECHNICAL INSTITUTE SESSION 1934-1935.

1. The Tata Iron and Steel Company are prepared to consider applications for admission to the Jamshedpur Technical Institute, from Indians who wish to take up a career at the Company's Works, at Jamshedpur and who possess ANY ONE of the following qualifications:—

CLASS B. A Degree or Diploma in Mechanical, Electrical or Civil Engineering, Metallurgy or Science of a recognised Indian or Foreign University, Technical Institute or College.

CLASS A (1) An HONOURS or FIRST CLASS Degree or Diploma in Mechanical, Electrical or Civil Engineering or in Metallurgy or in Science of a recognised Indian or Foreign University, Technical Institute or College, preferably accompanied by Works experience ABROAD.

CLASS A (2) An HONOURS or FIRST CLASS Degree or Diploma in Mechanical, Electrical or Civil Engineering or in Metallurgy or in Science of a recognised Indian or Foreign University, Technical Institute or College, accompanied by not less than 6 months' continuous practical experience after graduation in an IRON & STEEL WORKS ABROAD.

2. The age of any candidate on December 31st, 1934, must not exceed:—

(1) Graduates of Foreign Universities 27 years.
(2) Graduates of Indian Universities 24 years.

3. Apprentices will be given a 2 years' theoretical and Works Training at Jamshedpur, and during this period will be paid the following salaries:—
Class B Rs. 50 per month.
Class A (1) Rs. 75 per month.
Class A (2) Rs. 200 per month.

4. Further details regarding conditions of apprenticeship, employment on its completion, etc., are set down in the printed prospectus which can be had free on application.

5. Intending candidates should apply to the Superintendent of Training, Jamshedpur Technical Institute, via Tatanagar, B.N. Railway.

6. No application will be considered after the 20th November, 1934.

J. L. KEENAN, General Manager, The Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.

Public Notices

THE PRALHAD MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company to be held on SATURDAY next the 3rd November at 5 P.M. as per Notice given on 22nd October 1934 will be held on MONDAY, the 5th November, 1934 at 3 P.M. instead of on 3rd idem, to transact the business stated in their Notice. 9111

KARACHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED from approved contractors for carrying out the work of Supplementary Drainage in the City. Tender forms and specifications can be had from this Office on payment of Rs. 5/- (Rupees Five) each and will be received by the Accountant not later than 4 p.m. on MONDAY, the 12th November, 1934, and will be opened by the Chief Officer at 4-30 p.m. on the same day in presence of such of the tenderers who wish to be present.

A sum of Rs. 1,000/- (Rs. one thousand only) must accompany each tender as earnest money. The Municipal Corporation do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Canvassing by tenderers and/or their agents will be a disqualification.

B.Sc. A.M. Inst., C.E. Executive Engineer. 18th October, 1934. 9106.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION. Suit No. 352 of 1934.

MOTIBAI, widow Plaintiff. vs. HARJIVAN GOVIND and Ors. Defendants.

Pursuant to Decretal Order of Reference, dated 13th July 1934, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on TUESDAY, 13th November, 1934 at 3 P.M. (S.T.). Property situate at Upper Duncan Road admeasuring 383 Sq. Yds. or thereabouts and bearing Cadestral Survey No. 1045 and E Ward Nos. 464, 465 and Street Nos. 403, 405 and 1. For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Ramanlal & Himatlal Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 373, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 25th day of October, 1934. R. S. DADACHANJI, Commissioner. 9105

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTENTATE JURISDICTION

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration and credits of GAJANAN NARAYAN VARDE, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a bachelor residing at the time of his death at Benam Hall Lane, Girgaum, outside the Fort, and carrying on business in Bombay as share and stock broker.

SHANKERRAO NARAYAN VARDE of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a brother of the said deceased, Head-clerk in the employ of Chavanes & Co., Ltd., carrying on business as Merchants and Commission Agents at Outram Road, within the Fort of Bombay. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Eighteenth day of October in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-four and in the twenty fifth year of our Reign.

R. B. PATEL, Prothonotary & Senior Master. TAHIR ALI, The 18th day of October, 1934. Messrs. D. N. REGE & CO., Petitioners' Attorneys. 9104

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RABIABAI, daughter of Abdul Sattar Alimohamed Bombay Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance easement or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 15, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Leasehold land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mount Road, Mazgaon, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 674 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. A/16240 part of New Survey No. 2/A/3695 Cadestral Survey No. 419 of Mazgaon Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 4832 (1) and Old Street No. 5 and present Street No. 215 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Gulamally Ebrahim, on or towards the West by Mount Road Mazgaon, on or towards the North by the property of Frank Oliveira and, on or towards the South by the property of Raimbhooy Ebrahim. Dated this 25th day of October, 1934.

MAHOMED ALI & CO. Purchaser's Attorneys. 9103

IF YOU WANT TO READ A GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION

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BUY A COPY OF "DEVASTATED BIHAR"

Also gives a description of Relief Work being done

PREPARED & PUBLISHED BY THE BIHAR CENTRAL RELIEF COMMITTEE

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

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All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Eighteenth day of October in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-four and in the twenty fifth year of our Reign.

R. B. PATEL, Prothonotary & Senior Master. TAHIR ALI, The 18th day of October, 1934. Messrs. D. N. REGE & CO., Petitioners' Attorneys. 9104

AUCTION SALES

Messrs. VORA & Co.,

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Chowpatty Sea Face, near Vianelli's Restaurant, of complete bungalow furniture, "C" quality Godrej safe, Austrian safe. His Master's Voice Gramophone, Singer Machine, Cottage Piano (Marcks Co.) Remington typewriter, Corona Portable Typewriter, Monark Gujarati Typewriter, Vimar almyrah, Tilting suit, Chandeliers, Rudge Motor Cycle, Standard and Chrysler Motor Car etc., Property of a European Gentleman and others.

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Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
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Bengal Maru	3356	3 Nov	23 Nov
Mayebashi Maru	7005	13 Nov	21 Nov
Morioka Maru	4159	19 Nov	25 Nov
Ginjo Maru	5000	1 Dec	13 Dec
Tokio Maru	6872	16 Dec	22 Dec

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50. Return.

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Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
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Sawa Maru	10700	27 Nov	5 Dec

COLOMBO-MARSHALLS-LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Hakusan Maru	10500	7 Nov	15 Nov
Hortona Maru	10600	21 Nov	29 Nov

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Chiehlin Maru	17500	25 Nov	3 Dec
Tatsuta Maru	17000	12 Dec	20 Dec

Kobe-Seattle via VANCOUVER

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Heian Maru	15500	23 Nov	1 Dec
Hikawa Maru	15900	12 Dec	20 Dec

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Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction. BOMBAY HIGH COURT. Suit No. 2051 of 1931-32.

Mr. L. MAHADEV Vs. SETH BABOOLAL G.

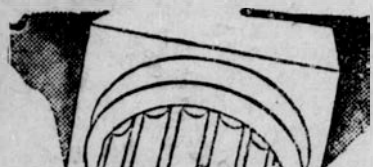
Messrs. D. MISTRY & CO. Auctioneers are instructed by Attorneys to the Agent of the Plaintiffs to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW SUNDAY the 28th day of October, 1934, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Kalbadevi Road (opp. Badam Tree) shop next to "Swadeshi Market" Ornaments comprising of Necklaces, Bracelets, Earrings, Sari-pin, Bangles, full sets, watches, pendants, etc. Ornaments are on view, from 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. for every inspection.

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U. P. RESIGNATIONS FROM SOCIALIST PARTY

Dissidents Protest Without Understanding
Resolutions

Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, General Secretary, All-India Congress Socialist Party has issued the following statement:

"I have read with pain the statement published in yesterday's papers of some of my valued U.P. comrades who have decided to resign from the U.P. Congress Socialist Party. I assure them that I have not attempted to avoid issues. I can only remind them of the compromise resolution regarding the parliamentary Board, which was passed in the form it was only to accommodate our U.P. Comrades, who have special difficulties in the matter.

ONLY POSSIBLE DECISION.

However, I feel it is too late now to open the discussion. Much as I regret the decision of my friends, I am still as strongly of the opinion as ever that the decision taken by the Conference in this matter was the only correct one possible. And, if I may remind my friends, that the president of both the First and Second All-India Congress Socialist Conference, Acharya Narendra Dev and Babu Sampurnanand, both members of the U.P. Party, are one with us on this point.

MISLEADING

There is another point to which I should like to draw the attention of our dissident comrades. In the Statement issued by them they speak of "conditions in respect of holding offices and being members of the Congress Executive." If my friends read the resolution again they would find that it laid down no conditions at all regarding membership of Congress Executives. It speaks of conditions only regarding holding offices in Congress Committees, i.e., the offices of President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer. A Congress Socialist is entirely free to contest elections to any Congress Executive. It is regrettable that these comrades have taken such a far-reaching decision without even understanding

the resolution again, which they are protesting so strongly.

PLEA FOR FAIR-PLAY
Open Letter To Congress Working Committee

BOMBAY, Oct. 26. The Executive Committee of the All-India Congress Socialist Party has addressed the following open letter to the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress:

Yesterday in the Subjects Committee your proposal for the so-called "Labour Franchise" was carried by a narrow majority of 65 to 76.

The change you propose to make is an important one and "a leap in the dark" which may affect the very composition and membership of the Congress.

The Congress claims to represent the entire Indian nation or at least that part of it which desires Complete Independence for this country.

Is it, therefore, proper for the Working Committee to seek to foist on the 'Congress' a clause restricting the membership when practically half the body is against such a change?

Usually a 2/3rds majority is required by the constitutions of most organizations and most States for a constitutional change. The constitution of the Congress, it is true, contains no such provision.

But we feel that fair-play and decency should take the place of such a constitutional safeguard.

We appeal to you, therefore, to abandon the proposed "Labour" Franchise and not move it in the open session.

If you do not accede to this request you will be creating a dangerous precedent of the tyranny of a narrow majority over a majority almost as big as itself.

SOCIALISTS AND LATHI CHARGE

Protest Against Congress President's Ruling

At an emergent meeting of the Executive Committee of the All-India Congress Socialist Party held late on Friday night a resolution was passed protesting against the action of the President of the Indian National Congress in ruling out of order the adjournment motion moved with the President by Mr. Purushottam Tricundas. Mr. Purushottam moved for the adjournment of the open session of the Congress for five minutes to express indignation and protest against the lathi charge on a Labour demonstration the same night following the Police Commissioner's ban.

SOCIALIST RESOLUTIONS BEFORE CONGRESS

The Executive Committee of the All-India Congress Socialist Party has passed the following resolution:

In view of the necessity of team work in the open session of the Congress and of avoiding confusion, all members of the Party who desire to move any resolution or amendment are requested to see Acharya Narendra Deva, Svt. Sampurnanand and Svt. Jayaprakash Narayan, who will be the spokesmen of the Party and who will arrange for the moving of resolutions and amendments on behalf of the Party.

VARIETY CONCERT

In Aid Of Karnatak And Gujrat Peasants

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, a variety concert will be given at the Royal Opera House, tomorrow (Sunday) at 9.30 p.m. (S.T.) in aid of Gujarat and Karnatak Peasants. Babu Rajendra Prasad, will grace the occasion with his presence and deliver medals to the artists of all India fame. Rates of tickets are as under: Rs. 25; Rs. 20; Rs. 15; Rs. 10; Rs. 5; Rs. 3/6; Rs. 2/4; Rs. 0/12; with taxes. Tickets and plans are available at the Theatre and at the Abdul Gaffar Nagar.

AUSTRALIAN TEAM FOR INDIA

NEW DELHI, Oct. 26.

An important meeting of the Emergency Committee of the Indian Cricket Control Board approved of the Maharaja of Patiala's proposal for inviting a private Australian team to visit India in the winter of 1935-36 consisting of Woodfull, Ponsford, Kippax, Oldfield, McCartney and others, which would assist the Board in selecting the side for the official visit of the Indian team to England in 1936.

This matter will be considered by the general meeting of the Board to be held on 10th November.

The meeting also considered the proposed private cricket teams' visit to England and resolved that:

"The Board is unable to extend any official support to the proposal which was of a private venture."

This decision will be conveyed to the M.C.C. by Sir Sikander Hyat Khan, the President of the Board.

It is now understood that the private team, which will be taken by Mr. W. D. Fegg will be known as Roy's Indian Team, since the venture will be financed by Mr. S. Roy of Calcutta. It will leave India on a three months' tour in May, 1935.

The Willingdon trophy for the Inter-Provincial Cricket Championship, which is donated by the Maharaja Kumar of Vizianagaram, was accepted by the meeting. It is a very handsome hand chased gold trophy selected by the Countess of Willingdon in England. The meeting also gratefully accepted the offer by a Banla of Bombay, of a handsome and costly trophy for the Inter-University Championship. A.P.

DUTCH PLANE

BURNT OUT

BAMRAULI, Oct. 26. The Pander Dutch plane which started on its flight at 10-40 p.m. while taxiing near the edge of the aerodrome, collided with a motor carrying a beacon light and immediately burst into flames. The machine was completely destroyed. The pilots jumped out in time. A.P.

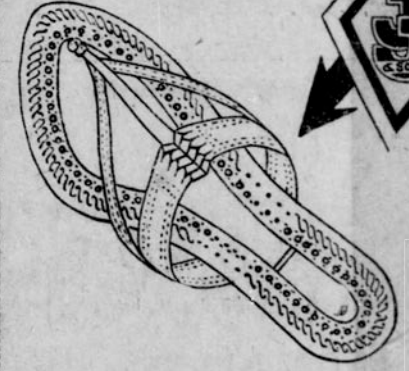
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For everyone with the glowing heart of Youth... for all those with the ageless craving for high adventure... the screen now brings to life the story that has captivated the world like no other! Wallace Beery and Jackie Cooper, the pair you've waited to see since their memorable success in "The Champ," team up again to make Stevenson's immortal classic the screen's mightiest drama! Treasure lies ahead!

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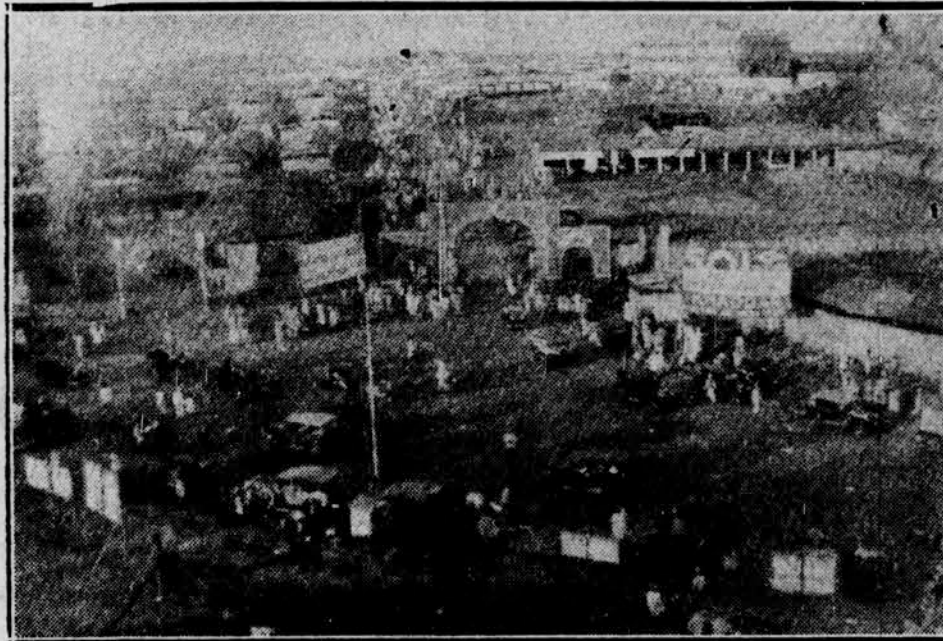
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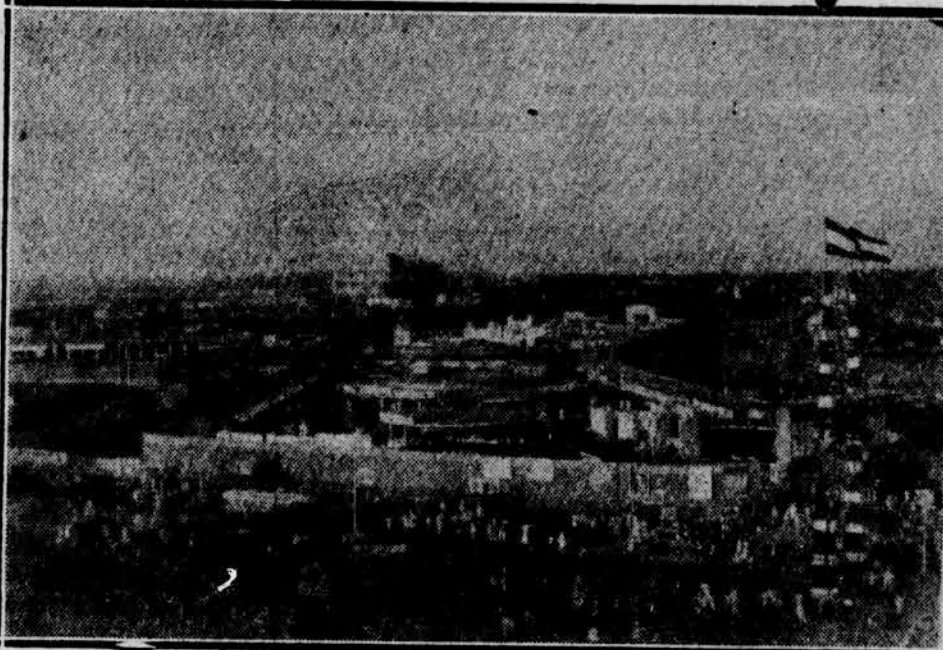
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A bird's eye view of the Abdul Gaffar Nagar.



A bird's-eye view of the Congress Nagar after completion.

CONGRESS & STATES' PEOPLE

Fourteen delegates to the Congress representing various organisations of Indian States subjects waited in deputation on Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President and pointed out how certain pronouncements of responsible Congress leaders recently on the attitude of the Congress regarding states' subjects had create misapprehension in some quarters that the Congress did not actively sympathise with the aspirations of the states peoples and did not even countenance the organisation of Congress Committees in states. The deputations particularly drew attention to the ban imposed by the Travancore Durbar on the enrolment of Congress members within the state.

The Congress President while assuring the deputations that nothing in the Congress constitution prevented the organisation of Congress Committees in the states promised to do the needful after consulting Gandhiji—A.P.

Charitable Eye Hospital For Benares

BENARES, Oct. 25. A much-needed want of Benares has been removed by the opening of a charitable Eye Hospital, offering free operation and treatment of eye, under the patronage of a prominent citizen of Benares, and the supervision of Dr. J. P. Singha.

The hospital has been opened near Madan Theatres. It is

LAJPAT RAI WEEK CELEBRATIONS

In Honour Of Punjab's Great Patriot Who Championed Harijan Cause

The Secretary of the All-India Achhutaudhar Committee, Meerut writes: "The All-India Achhutaudhar Committee founded by late Lala Lajpat Rai with its Headquarters at Meerut is mainly engaged in constructive programme for the uplift of the so-called depressed classes."

During Lajpat Rai's life-time extensive propaganda work was also carried on in almost all the branches of this institution. At present for the purpose of intensive propaganda, this Committee through its various branches in the provinces of the Punjab, U.P. and Orissa celebrates two weeks, one by the name of Achhutaudhar week, during Holy festival and the other in the month of November, in memory of late Lajpat Rai.

WEEK'S PROGRAMME

The following is the programme for Lajpat Rai week celebrations beginning on November 11:

November 11, be observed as an "Achhutaudhar meeting day" by holding a meeting of all classes of Harijans together in a particular Harijan quarter, where they should be exhorted to remove their internal social evils, adopt clean habits and abandon untouchability.

equipped with the latest instruments for operation and treatment of the eyes.—United Press.

within their one group against the other.

November 12 "The Mahila day" should be utilised for the purpose of establishing social contact with the Harijans closely. To achieve this end ladies of high castes should visit their Harijan-sisters in their own homes, explaining to them the necessity of keeping their person as well as dwellings clean. They should where possible, offer soap etc., to Harijan children.

November 13 will be styled as "Students-mela-day" when 'desi' games be organised which Harijan and non-Harijan students should be brought to play together. Sweets etc., be distributed mutually.

November 14, may be observed as "Katha-divas" in any one particular mohallah a katha from Gita, Ramayan or from any other book. Except this a debate may be held in a public place on the question of removal of untouchability.

November 15 and 16, be observed by giving shows of magic lantern to the Harijans in their quarters.

November 17, the last day, be celebrated in the following manner. Havans and Bhajans in different mohallahs in the morning from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. In the afternoon, there should be a public procession with Lajpat Rai's portrait and in the evening a public meeting should be held in which speech on the problem of untouchability, and Lajpat Rai be delivered. Prizes be also given to the best players and best debaters where possible.

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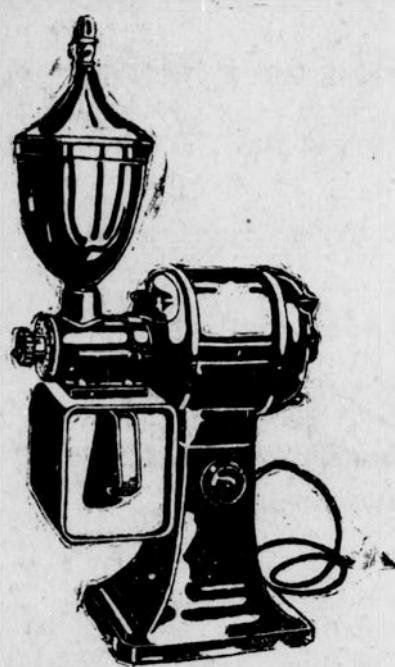
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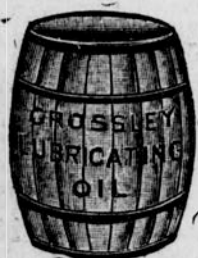


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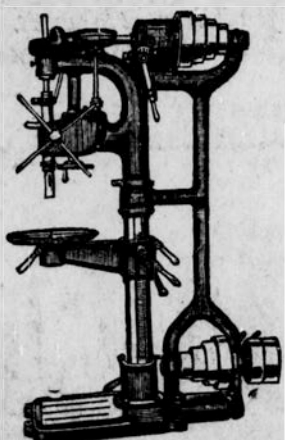


Beltings.

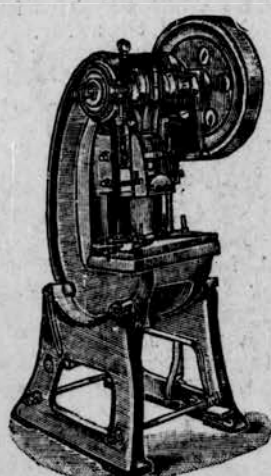
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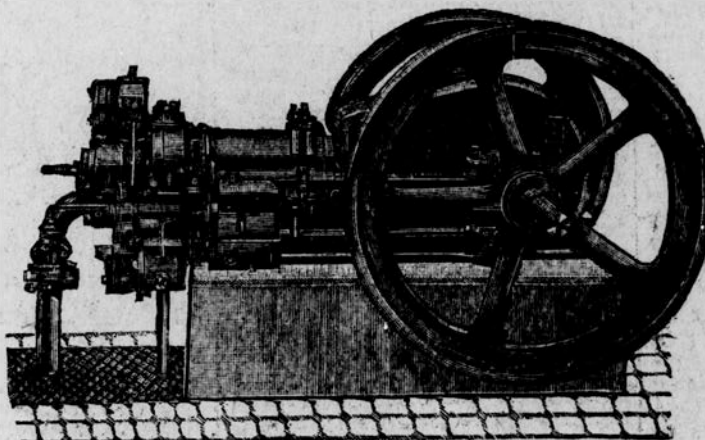


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USERS' OPINION

Crossley oil Engines:-
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quality pays.
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very efficient.
Has given every
satisfaction.

The finest
recommendation:—
REPEAT ORDERS.

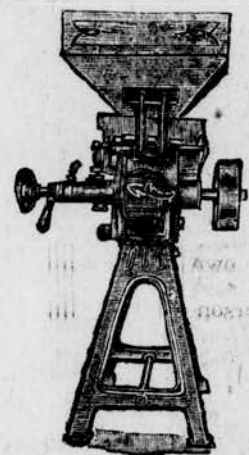


Crossley Cold Start Crude Oil Engine.
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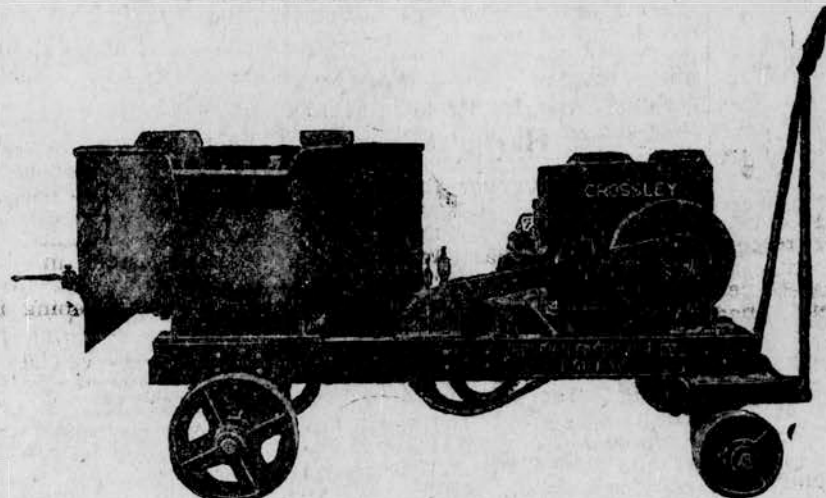
USERS' OPINION

Crossley oil Engines:-
Results prove that
quality pays.
Extremely economical
to run.
The fuel consumption
is low.

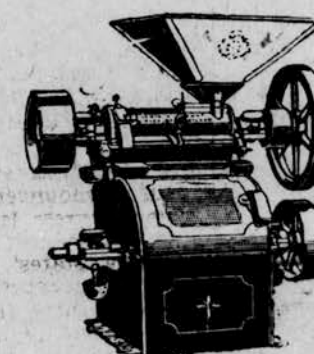
The finest
recommendation:—
REPEAT ORDERS.



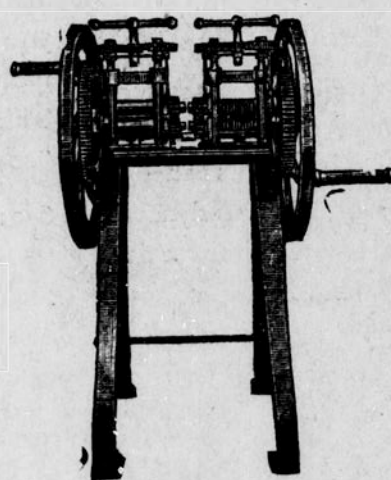
Grinding Mills.
"Langaa"



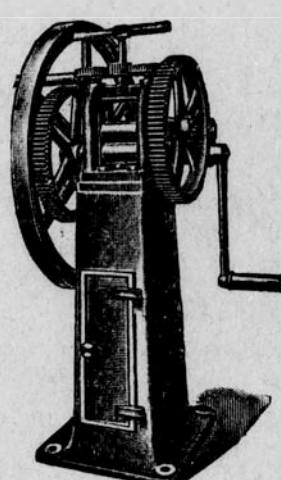
Portable Mortar Mill.



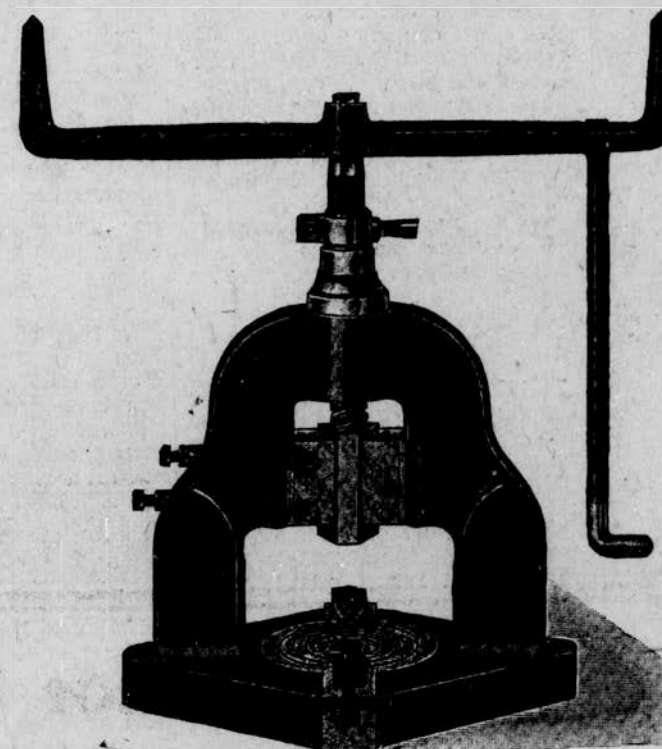
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Polishers.



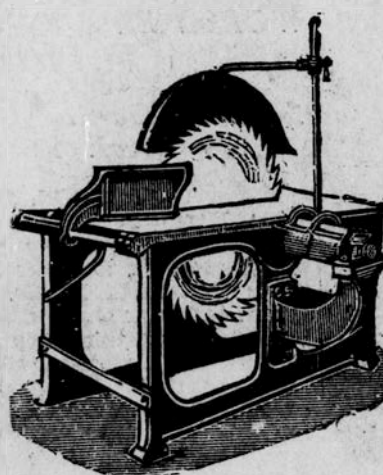
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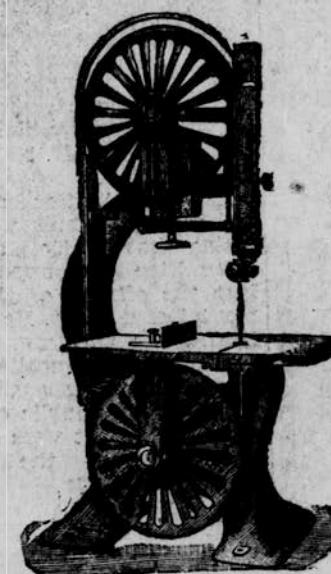
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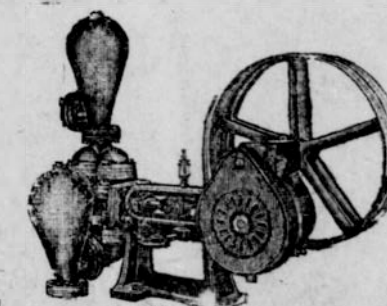
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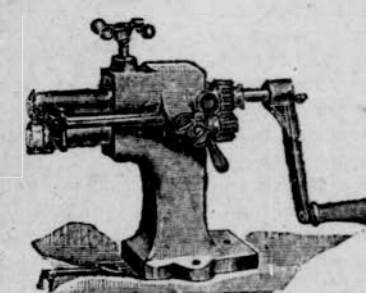
Band Saws.



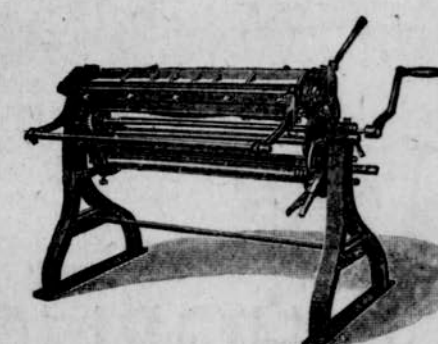
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K. F. Nariman

CHAIRMAN, CONGRESS RECEPTION
COMMITTEE

Few among the Indians and far fewer indeed, among the Parsis, have, like Mr. Kurshed Framji Nariman, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, risen to a position of pre-eminence in Indian National life, through sacrifices made in their nation's struggle for freedom joyfully as a consequence.

Born 45 years ago in Thana, near Bombay, Kurshed Nariman lost his father at an early age and was thrown back on his resources. With the aid of his well-wishers Kurshed was able to complete his school career and joined the college classes at Poona and had a successful career after which he graduated from the college.

Spirit Of Independence

His spirit of independence and love of freedom were manifest even in his younger days when as a college student he took up the cause of his fraternity and attacked the authorities of the institution for their interference with the outdoor life of the students. This right to protest was viewed with disfavour by the authorities who demanded an apology from him but as the student stuck to his guns, the matter was dropped. Starting life as an interpreter in one of the Police Courts in Bombay, Mr. Nariman continued his studies in law and two years later secured the degree. He set up practice as a lawyer and soon made a name for himself as a criminal lawyer. He was a popular figure among those practising in the police courts.

His kindness to the poor, had made him their champion and he was always their friend giving them what assistance he could with a glad heart.

Success At The Bar

His success at the bar was brilliant. The well-known Elphinstone College Case in which Mr. Nariman successfully proved his abilities before the trying Court, in fact, was the first feather in his cap.

His brilliant powers of cross-examination, his skill in getting at truth and above all his supreme self-confidence, were the chief qualities which brought him success.

The sensational Bawla Murder case, in which he conducted the prosecution is an example of his abilities.

In The Corporation

A few years later, Mr. Nariman was elected to the Municipal Corporation and since then he has been the people's representative except when in response to the call of the country he left off everything and found himself behind prison-bars.

As the leader of the Nationalists in the Corporation, Mr. Nariman fought the famous Tramway Company Case against the Corporation. Finally through his pressure, the resolution about doubling the tramfare was dropped and the ratepayers were saved an amount of 12 to 15 lakhs.

In The Council

In 1924-25 he was elected to the Bombay Legislative Council and soon became the leader of the Council Swaraj Party.

Gifted with powers of oratory and armed with an ability for debate, as Mr. K. F. Nariman, was he soon made the Provincial Government feel that after these Mont-Ford reforms had been inaugurated, for the first time they were having a real opposition with the conventional sting in it! He was not the man to spare the errant officialdom. His comments were trenchant, his criticism was unsparring and the position taken by him in the House was unassailable!

Development Department Scandal

The Development Department from the beginning had become a subject of close scrutiny and systematic examination under the microscope of Mr. Nariman's criticism.

As scandal after scandal was exposed, the result was so devastating that finally an Enquiry Committee was appointed to go into the affairs of the Development Department. He again challenged the Government and repeating his sensational allegations against responsible officials, pressed for a public enquiry and the Government were at last forced to appoint the Greenwood-Mears Committee.

In the presence of the Enquiry Committee Mr. Nariman reiterated his allegations against some officials of the Development Department and openly charged them with fraud and criminal misappropriation of public funds which caused a consternation in the city.

Mr. Nariman was thereupon ordered to be prosecuted both criminally and civilly.

Harvey-Nariman Case

The famous Harvey v. Nariman case, the unique in the legal annals of the city of Bombay for a case of this kind, created a sensation all over the country and Mr. Nariman the fighter was for the first time, pitted against the mighty forces of the Government, almost single-handed. This case which went on for full twelve months, demanded the toll of his health his time, his energies and his lucrative practice.

In the end the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, Sir Hormuzdar P. Dastur, held that all the allegations made by Mr. Nariman were in good faith and there were sufficient grounds for accepting the plea of "good faith" and dismissed the complaint acquitting Mr. Nariman.

Soon a Committee was appointed with Mr. Nariman as the Chairman. Even some warrants were decided to be taken against some officials. The matter however was finally dropped.

Youth Leaguer

About the year 1924, a Youth League was started with Mr. Nariman as the President, with the assistance of Mr. Yusuf Meherally, the G.O.C., of the Congress Volunteer Force of the 48th Indian National Congress, Bombay, soon Youth Leagues were organised all over the country and the Bombay Youth League proved a very useful body with a strong and effective organisation.

The strength and influence of the Youth League under the guidance of Mr. Nariman was soon to be tested not by a White Commission headed by Sir John Simon, which proved a commission for judging the strength of Indian feeling, rather than for deciding the Indian abilities for self-rule.

The members of the Bombay Youth League under the able direction of Mr. K. F. Nariman, held a huge anti-Simon demonstration in Bombay and 200 of them travelled in the next train to that of the Simon Commission to Poona, the first place of the official visit of the Commission and held impressive demonstrations all over the city. The lead given by the Youth League in Bombay and Poona was taken up by the country and the Simon Commission got what they deserved!

In 1928 Mr. Nariman was elected the President of the First All-India Youth Conference that was held at Calcutta. His Chowpatty residence became the hive of all activity and the political, social, labour and youth organisations in different parts of the city sought his advice on various matters.

Mr. Nariman was also on the Meerut Defence Committee and did his best by way of helping the incarcerated workers and tendered evidence on behalf of the defence.

1930 Struggle

In 1929 Mr. Nariman had found himself in the storm of political events that were sweeping over the country. The famous decisions reached in Lahore Congress, resounded in Bombay and "Veer" Nariman was elected President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. The preparations for the historic struggle staged by the Bombay Congressmen had begun!

He was the inspiration behind the tremendous impact the movement of civil resistance received in the city. He and his band of workers commenced preparations for the forthcoming struggle sufficiently early. They knew what was in store for the future. With the commencement of the Movement, Mr. Nariman discontinued his practice and for the last five years, he has not handled a case in the law courts.

The gigantic processions, the mass upheaval witnessed in the city, the mass violations of the salt laws—all these had their initiation from the redoubtable President of the Bombay Provincial Congress.

It was Mr. Nariman who first broke the salt laws at the Worli Sea Face, about half-a-mile from the Abdul Ghaffar Nagar. He was repeatedly taken to jail but soon as he was set free he again found himself behind the prison-bars, by offering civil resistance.

After he came out of the prison for the fourth time the High Court of Bombay asked from Mr. Nariman an explanation why his sanad should not be cancelled for the illegal activities he was alleged to have participated in. A spirited reply from Mr. Nariman was the result. But further proceedings in the matter were dropped owing to the Gandhi-Irwin Pact.

Member Of Working Committee
Perhaps as a recognition of the

FAMOUS FOR LOW CURRENT CONSUMPTION

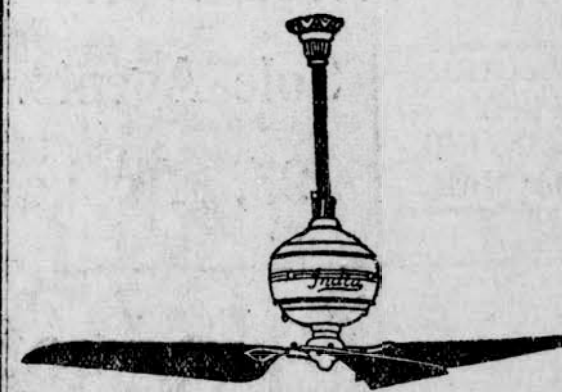
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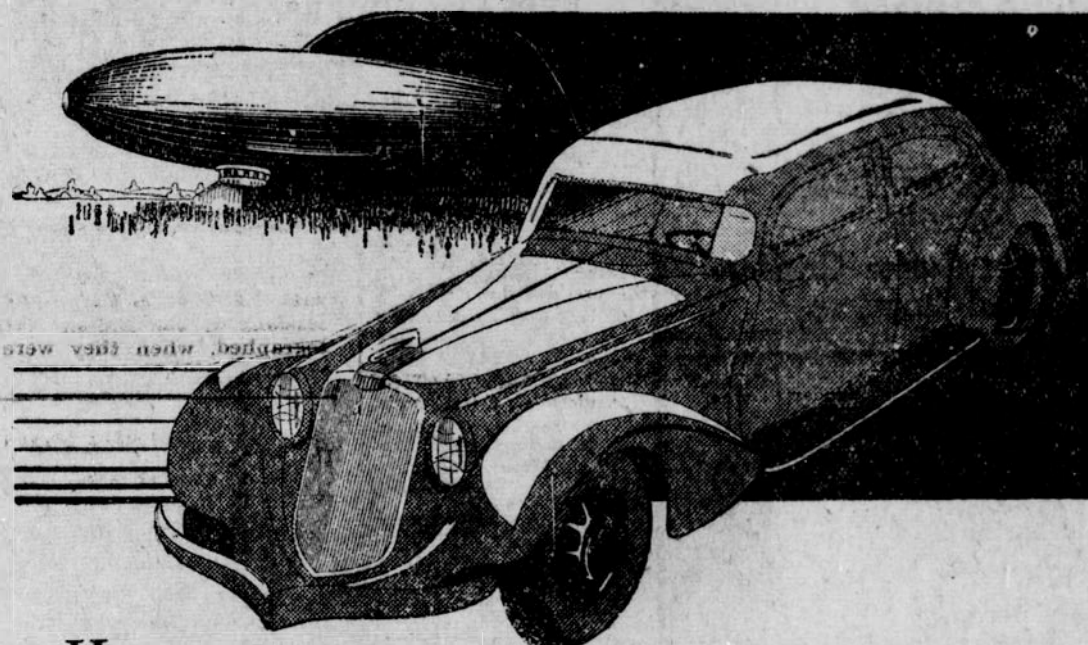
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meritorious services rendered to the nation, the Karachi Congress elected him as a member of the Congress Working Committee, which position he enjoys till today, as the people's representative on the supreme Congress Executive.

He was re-elected unopposed as the President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. He is also a member of the Municipal Corporation.

He is the Chairman of the Reception Committee and his multifarious duties had found him very much reduced in health. Yet he has not spared his energies, in making the session of the Congress a unique success. If Bombay could hold the session of the Congress in a fashion as would deserve to be written in the nations history, in letters of gold, Mr. Nariman would be a much contented person.

WORLD ENDURANCE
SWIMMING.

Swami's Abortive Attempt
To Break Record

RANGOON, Oct. 26.
Mr. Narayana Swami's attempt to break world's endurance swimming record of 79 hours 24 minutes established by Mr. Prafulla Ghosh last year ended dramatically at 2-45 a.m. this morning when he was lifted semi-conscious into an ambulance car to General Hospital.

At midnight he felt drowsy. Crackers, music, tomtoms and gun shot kept him going on successfully. After 1-30 a.m. he showed drowsiness again and was swimming unsystematically, drifting outside the marked area, despite assistants' and life-savers' efforts to keep him inside. All attempts at rousing him failed at

2-20 a.m. and Dr. Gray U. Aqunth-wkin and the observers found him sinking.

The latest enquiries in the hospital reveal that Mr. Narayana Swami is progressing favourably, having sound sleep.—United Press.

TRAIN TRAVELS
600,000 MILES WITH-
OUT PASSENGERS

A fast train which will travel over 600,000 miles without passengers will be put into operation on a trial section of the track between Stenial and Salzwedel on the Berlin-Bremen line. An experiment has been made in laying the track with forged rails each about 30 yds long, and the train in question will test this track, which has been so put together as to make the reverberations at high speed scarcely perceptible.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Asse Vad 6, 1990
Muslim: Rajab 17, 1333
Parsi: Ardibehast 19, 1304
Sunrise: 6h 36m
Sunset: 6h 7m
High Water: 2-42 14-19
Low Water: 8-42 20-08
Frontier Gandhi will address on "Khudai Khidmatgars" at Nagpada Neighbourhood House, 6 p.m.
Rashtra Bhasha Sammelan, Arya Samaj Pandal, Abdul Gaffar Nagar, 9 a.m. (S.T.).
S. S. Naldera with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.
Indian National Congress, 48th Session, Second Day, Abdul Gaffar Nagar, 7 p.m.

SUNDAY, October 28.
Indian National Congress, 48th Session, Third Day, Abdul Gaffar Nagar, 7 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Return of the Terror." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.
REGAL—"Treasure Island." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 p.m. Extra show at 10 a.m. on Sunday.
CAPITOL—"The Lost Patrol." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.
CARLTON—"Laughing Boy." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Bulldog Drummond Strikes Back." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.
WELLINGTON—"Gala Disney Week." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Naughty Girl." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 2-45 p.m.
GLOBE—"Johar-e-Shamsher." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 3-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan." Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 3 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Garib-ki-Duniya." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 3 p.m.
PALACE—"Yes Mr. Brown." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Tarzan, The Ape Man." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning at 10 a.m.
MAJESTIC—"Setu Bandhan." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 2-15 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Roman Scandals." Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Time signal. Indian Select-ed Hour. 1 p.m. Bombay market. Available rates. European Lunch. Time Music. 2 p.m. Close down.
5 p.m. Time signal. Relay of Music from Regal Cinema.—The Theatre Magnificent. (By kind permission of the Management). 6 p.m. Children's Hour. Auntie Emma and Uncle Dick. 6-30 p.m. P. M. Mistry—Stories in Urdu. 7 p.m. A Short Organ Recital. By L. A. Lickfield. M.A. Mus. Bac. F.R.C.O. Relayed from St. Thomas' Cathedral. 7-30 p.m. Interval. European Programme. 8 p.m. Empire relay if reception is satisfactory. 8-45 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. Indian Programme. 9 p.m. General News in Hindi and Commercial News. Light Music. 9-30 p.m. SB Mrs. Lalita Venkatram and her Veena. 11 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor. Close down.

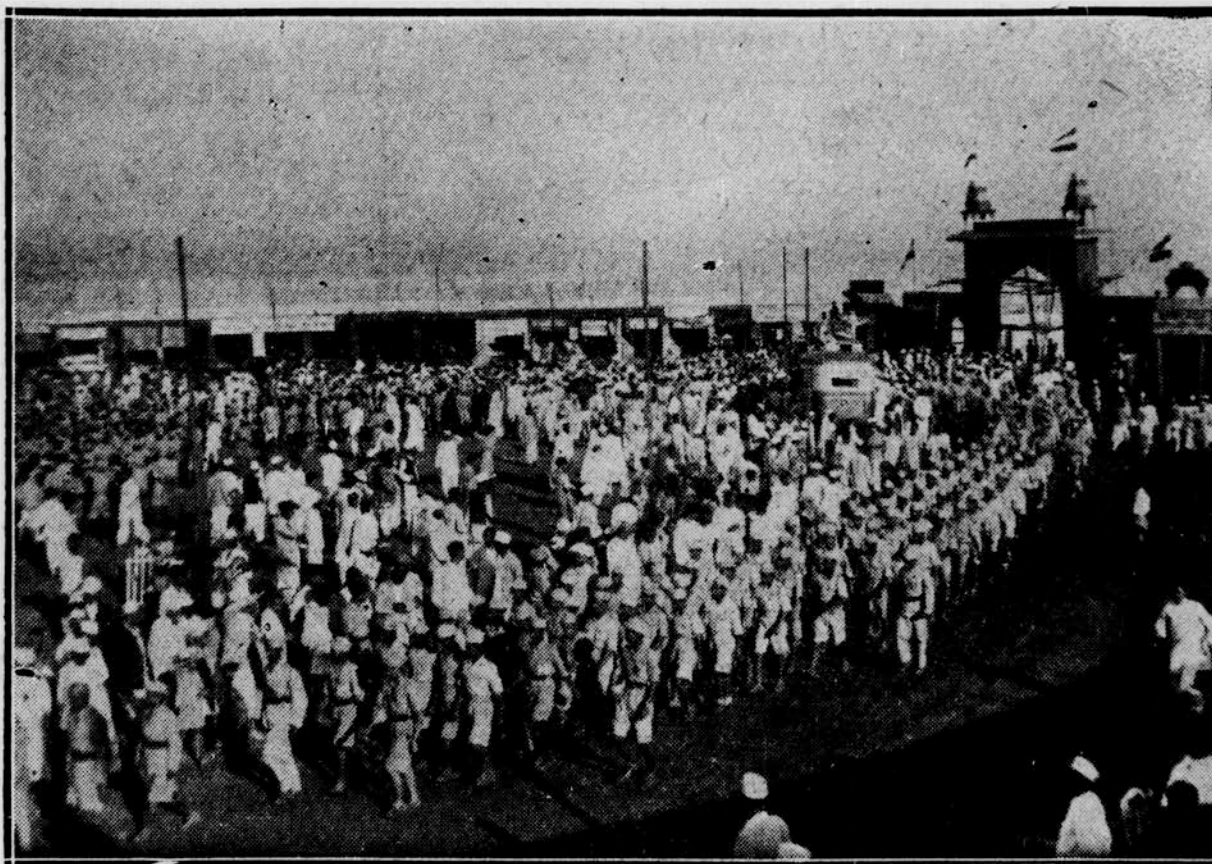
Empire Broadcasting

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. The Belfast Wireless Orchestra (Leader, Philip White-aw). Conductor, E. Godfrey Brown. 8 p.m. "Marriage of Figaro." Act 10 (Mozart. Conductor, Warwick Braithwaite; Producer, Clive Carey; Chorus Master, Geoffrey Corbett. Relayed from Sadler's Wells Theatre, London. 8-30 p.m. Harold Ramsay, at the Organ of the Granada. Tooting. 9 p.m. Talk: "Women Pioneers in Victoria." Miss M. Ramsay. 9-15 p.m. A recital for one Pianoforte—Four Hands—by Alec Rowley and Edgar Moy. 9-45 p.m. Songs from the Films. No. IV. The fourth of a new "Songs from the Shows" series—a chronological survey of film songs from the silent picture theme song up to the present-day talkie hit. The B. C. Theatre Orchestra and the Revue Chorus, conducted by Stanford Robinson. At the Piano, Harry S. Pepper and Doris Arnold. Compared and produced by John Watt. 10-45 p.m. The News. 11-0 p.m. Dance Music. 11-15 p.m. Close down.

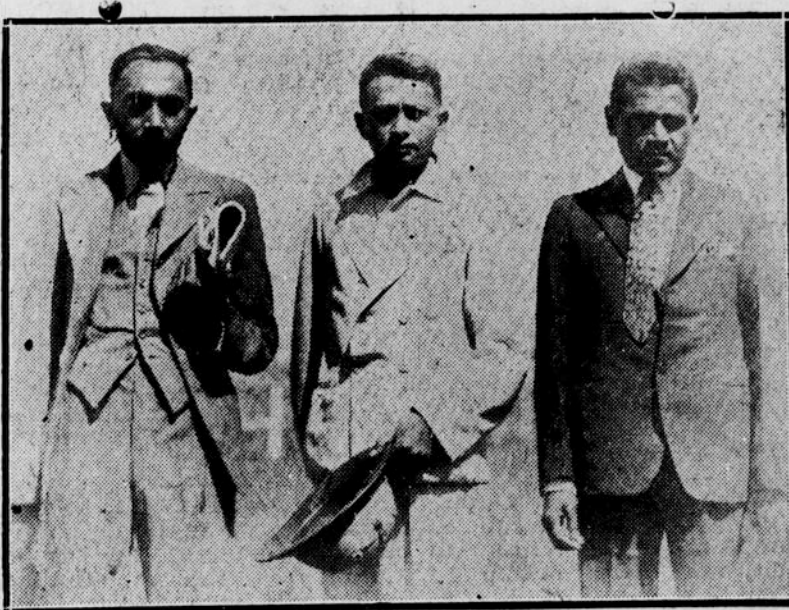
MECHANICAL ENGINEERS' ASSOCIATION, (INDIA)

The 15th annual general meeting and conference of the members of the Mechanical Engineers' Association (India) will be held on the 28th and 29th October 1934, in the Hansraj Praggi Hall near Pankar Naka, Ahmedabad, at 10 a.m. under the presidency of Mr. J. S. Malik, Chief Engineer, Ahmedabad Municipality.

INDIAN CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
Under the auspices of this Association the "Frontier Gandhi" will speak to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. in the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Old Parsi Statue, Byculla, on his "Khudai Khidmatgar" organisation. The meeting is open to the public.



March of the Congress volunteers to the flag post during the flag salutation ceremony on Friday.



Mr. C. D. Wadia and two other representatives of the Transvaal National Indian Congress who have arrived to attend the sessions of the Indian National Congress. The party were photographed, when they were waiting to interview Mahatma Gandhi.

KHADI EXHIBITION SWADESHI BAZAR

"Special Programme"—Music by Master Tricum of the Universal Art Circle between 6 and 7 p.m. in the theatre in the recreation court of the exhibition. Admission will be by tickets of annas two each.

The Exhibition is now attracting thousands of visitors and the rush has again assumed gigantic proportions.

Total sales of Khadi to-day Rs. 27,500.

Among the prominent visitors to the Khadi Exhibition were:—

Sgt. Mahadev Desai, Sgt. Pyarelal; Sgt. C. Rajagopalachariar, Mr. K. M. Munshi and Mrs. Lilavati Munshi; Sgt. Bhulabhai Desai and other leading delegates from different parts of the country.

MARWARI RELIEF ASSOCIATION

The Marwari Relief Association, Bombay has opened its Camp near the Gate of Congress Exhibition in the Abdul Gaffar Nagar from where all sorts of medical help as well as other facilities for the delegates and the visitors are available. The Association has also appointed a Doctor for giving help to the needy who can be seen during Congress Session, from 8 to 10 in the morning and from 5 to 8 in the evening.

THE SWASTIK LEAGUE

All members of the Volunteer Corps of the League are required to be present at 6 a.m. (S.T.) at the Swastik Mandir in correct parade Uniform on Sunday the 28th instant, for the Route March. The G. O. C. expects full strength of the Volunteer Corps to be present on that day.

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION

Mr. Ardesir M. Modi will lecture in Gujarati at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "Dreams and their Theosophical Meanings."

POSTAL NOTICE

As the Imperial Airways Eastbound plane is delayed for 24 hours, the London-India air mails on which proper air fee for air transit in India has not been paid and which in the ordinary course were expected to be received in Bombay by steamer on Saturday, will be received here on Monday the 29th October 1934, and will be issued out by 11 a.m. delivery the same day.

CURRENCY DEPT. ACCOUNTS

The following is an abstract of the Accounts of the Currency Department on the 22nd October 1934.
(In thousands of rupees)
Notes in circulation 1,84,91.56
Reserve coin and bullion—
Silver coin in India 84,05.41
Gold bullion in India 41,55.35
Silver bullion in India 13,08.80
Securities (purchase price)
In India 32,93.19
In England 13,33.81

MALARIA CARRIER

The following is the list of places in Bombay City where Anopheles stephensi, the Malaria Carrier, was detected breeding during the week ending on 20-10-1934.

Ripon Road: No. 64 (Indian Manufacturing Mill), Vat.

Arab Lane: No. 12, Well

Tamarind Lane: Nos. 63-71 Building under construction, Wooden tub
Parsi Bazar Street: No. 112, Well
Warden Road: Opposite No. 53, Masonry tank

Clerk Road: No. 126 (Simplex Mill), Chunnam tube

Victoria Garden Road: Byculla Station, 2 Flushing tanks in (3rd class latrines).

Gunpowder Road: No. 24, Open well
Ghorupde Road: No. 230, Open cistern.

Victoria Road: No. 1, Drum Connaught Road: No. 20, Masonry tank.

Bhendy Bazar: Nos. 189-91 Building under construction, Wooden barrel

Back Bay Reclamation Area: Blocks Nos. 7 and 8, Pools.

Chinchpokli Road: No. 3 (Alexandra Mill), Open channel drain.

COMMUNAL AWARD

Dr. Radha Kumud Mukharjee of Lucknow University will deliver a public lecture on the "Communal Award" at 5 p.m. to-day (Saturday) at the Karandikar Hall, Brahmin Sabha, Girgaon, when Loknayak Aney will preside.

LECTURE ON GANDHIJI

Mr. S. S. Kavalekar, will speak on "Mahatma Gandhi, the political mystic" at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Bellasis Road, New Nagpada, to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. when Dr. Clifford Manshart will preside.

SEASON PASS FOUND

A third-class season pass between Kalyan and Bombay standing in the name of Thakur Pranvalabdas Shah is found. Owner can recover it from the Secretary to the Editor between 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The N Y K steamer "Tango Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 26th instant and is due to arrive here on Monday morning the 29th at 9 a.m.

RAILWAY WORKERS' GRIEVANCES

Mr. Kothari's Appeal To Agent To Stop Retrenchment

Sgt. Manilal Kothari, General Secretary, B. E. and C. I. Railway Employee's Association of which Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is the President interviewed about the present situation said:

"No doubt in response to the general demand for increment a definite improvement in the scales of pay was made in 1919 but soon afterwards modified scales were introduced in 1922. The staff after 1922 have been deprived of the benefit under the present scales and at present the majority of the staff working hard are blocked at Rupees 55 and 70 for the last ten years and more the staff feel disappointed at having no prospects of promotion to higher scales for any kind of substantial improvement in pay or emoluments."

"AKE" AT BARODA STATION

"At Baroda an important station with many trains working day and night, one train and one telephone clerk and some labour staff is retrenched with the result that Deputy Station Masters are hard put with the additional work over and above the usual manifold duties which require personal attention. I wonder, the Railway which is not working at a loss, on the contrary showing lately an increase in its earnings, should be seized of this economy fever and carry on the campaign of retrenchment and reduction at the cost of efficiency and willing service amongst the staff.

"I hope and trust, the agent will personally look into the matter and take prompt action to restore the full strength of the staff wherever necessary and also redress the legitimate grievances of the staff in respects of blocks which they now obtain."

RAILWAY TIMINGS

AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

Trains	Arrivals
Madras Mail	6 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	9 00
Madras Express	10 15
Deccan Queen	10 25
Poona Mail	11 40
Nagpur Express	14 45
Poona East Passenger	16 25
Poona Express	19 25
Allahabad Express	20 40

Departures

Allahabad Express	7 00
Poona Express	8 00
Poona Fast Passenger	11 55
Madras Express	13 45
Poona Mail	15 30
Deccan Queen	17 15
Punjab Mail	17 50
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	18 10
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	21 15
Nagpur Express	21 30
Madras Mail	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	22 00

AT BOMBAY CENTRAL.

Mail, Express and Passenger trains	Arrivals at Bombay Central.
No. 8 Up Passenger	5 35
No. 20 Up Delhi Express	6 00
No. 2 Up Gujarat Mail	6 45
No. 10 Up Kathiawar Mail	7 50
No. 4 Up Frontier Mail	8 55
No. 12 Up Passenger	14 50
No. 16 Up Kathiawar Express	19 05
No. 6 Up Passenger	20 55

Departures from Bombay Central.

No. 15 Down Kathiawar Express	8 45
No. 9 Down Passenger	8 55
No. 11 Down Passenger	13 30
No. 1 Down Gujarat Mail	20 25
No. 3 Down Frontier Mail	21 15
No. 5 Down Kathiawar Mail	21 30
No. 19 Down Delhi Express	22 00
No. 7 Down Passenger	22 15

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

*On Saturday only for Passengers going to Europe 9 05

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

K. E. M. Hospital

The K. E. M. Hospital and G. S. M. College have been functioning for nearly nine years now with a steady progress in every direction, and the volume of work has increased to such an extent that it is found difficult to cope with it efficiently with the present staff. The College started with 46 students in 1926. There are 415 students on the roll now. The K. E. M. Hospital started with 125 beds in 1926. The average number of beds occupied now is 354. In 1926 3,337 out-patients took advantage of the hospital against 2,07,811 in 1933. An Assistant Medical Officer (whole time) and a Medical Assistant with a clerical and laboratory staff are to be added to the hospital staff, while the teaching staff also will be augmented adequately in deference to the wishes of the Bombay University, which thinks that the staff is not large enough for the present number of students.

Foreign Doctors In Bombay

Those who have had to deal with the Bombay specialists as well as the German doctors fully realise the futility of the arguments of Mr. X. The German doctors are well conversant with the English language and it is better that Mr. X himself pays a visit to one of these doctors. The German doctors as a rule do not examine patients without previous appointment and only take as many cases as they could conveniently dispose of in a day. Cases without previous appointments are sent away so that those already waiting for consultation may not suffer inconvenience. A doctor friend of mine went with his patient to a Bombay specialist recently at 7 p.m. and was bewildered to see 40 patients waiting for consultation. Being a doctor himself he was taken first with his patient but the question is how many minutes the specialist will give after 7 p.m. to these 40 waiting patients? If he gives five minutes to each patient, it would be more than 3 hours.

JAMIAT SHUBBAN AL-MUSLIMEEN

The members of Jamiat Shubban al-Muslimeen will debate on "Circumstances may justify departure from Truth" to-morrow (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. at Jamiat's Hall. Mr. A. A. Haveliwala will propose the subject while Mr. H. U. Khatri will oppose. Mr. G. M. Naginawalla will preside.

PARSI FEDERAL COUNCIL

Under the auspices of the Parsi Federal Council, Sir Cowaji Jehangir, Baronet, and other prominent speakers will address a public meeting on the ensuing "Assembly Elections" at the Sir Cowaji Jehangir Hall on Tuesday (30th instant) at 6 p.m. (S. T.). Sir Byramji Jeejeebhoy has consented to preside. The meeting is open to the public and seats will be reserved for ladies.

MOTION PICTURE SOCIETY OF INDIA

An extraordinary meeting of the members of the Society to record the Society's sense of sorrow at the sad death of one of their distinguished members, Mr. Jamnadas Subedar who expired on the 9th October will be held to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Muslim Students' Brotherhood Hall, Blavatsky Lodge.

Sgt. Chandrashekar Pandya, Nadiad has sent a letter to Mahatma Gandhi regretting his proposed retirement, with the whole of 'genuinely patriotic India'. He appeals to Gandhiji to make the Congress the real representative of the Indian people and not of a party however powerful.

PATHE DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m. Sunday Morning 10 a.m.

JOSEPH SCHENK presents
LORETTA YOUNG
SECOND WEEK OF ONE OF THE FINEST PICTURES OF ITS TYPE

Owing to popular demand the Management has pleasure in announcing that this Picture is extended for another four days till Tuesday 30th instant.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Head Office, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1934

A HEARTENING MESSAGE

It is usual to regard every Congress session as being a momentous one at the particular time it is held, but the session that commenced yesterday is momentous in more than a conventional sense. It meets at the close of an unprecedented phase of India's long struggle for freedom and when every earnest Indian is anxiously asking how the next phase can be made more effective and triumphant. The Presidential address of Babu Rajendra Prasad is most appropriate to the occasion, a keen, thoughtful survey of the recent past and the present situation and a heartening message for strenuous constructive work in the near future as a preparation for "active dynamic non-violent mass action" to be undertaken as soon as the situation is ripe for it. There are no fireworks in the address, but it should inspire all earnest workers, particularly those who are schooled in Gandhian ideology, of which he says with loyal fervour that "there is no greater ideology than is expressed by the creed of truth and non-violence."

Ruthless Repression

Referring to recent events, the President points out how, when Mahatma Gandhi was issuing statements in England and on his way back to India offering hearty co-operation to Government, the latter were queering the pitch for any kind of co-operation and preparing the ground for a carefully premeditated plan of repression. The plan was launched even before Gandhiji returned to India. To those who are inclined to take a pessimistic view of the present situation Rajendra Babu points out how, though the Congress was taken quite unawares and repression of a ruthless character was let loose on the people, "thousands again courted imprisonment, lathi charges, firings, heavy fines, confiscation of property and beatings on an extensive scale," and "the movement went on for months and months without a break, to the bewilderment of officials, who had hoped to crush it in a few days." Those who could stand the unprecedented repression for over two years can certainly be trusted to give a better account of themselves in the future when they will, of course, be forewarned.

W. P. Proposals

Babu Rajendra Prasad riddles through and through Government's much-boasted dual policy of Repression and Reform. He puts it mildly when he says of the Reform side of the policy that it "has succeeded only in feeding credulous people on hopes of something which may not come," and that the White Paper proposals "do not take us anywhere near what our moderate countrymen aim at, viz. Dominion Status, not to speak of complete independence which is the Congress goal." Indeed he demonstrates with facts and figures taken from the proposals themselves that "they take the country in some respects in the opposite direction and leave it in a position constitutionally worse than that now occupied under the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms." His analysis of the proposals is masterly and forms one of the best parts of the address. If anybody cherishes the hope that the

W. P. proposals are but the beginning of the new scheme which will automatically lead to Dominion Status in the near future, that hope, says the Congress President, is untenable. For he says: "There is no provision for any automatic growth or development in the constitution. Everything does, and will continue to, depend on the sweet will and pleasure of the British Parliament. There is no pretence at self-determination and even the Federation, which is to come after the fulfilment of so many conditions precedent, can come only after a second vote of the Houses of Parliament." More need not be said of a scheme that the Congress has totally rejected.

What Next?

The most important question in the minds of Congressmen at the present moment is what they should do next, what programme they should pursue in the near future so as to hasten the advent of complete independence. The President's reply to this question is clear and emphatic, and in the fewest words it is: "Follow Gandhiji loyally and unreservedly." He advises the Congress to reorganise itself on the lines suggested by Gandhiji and pursue the fuller constructive programme recently recommended by him. "The need of the hour," he says, "is not for a bigger or more inspiring programme, but for the determination to achieve what little we may set before ourselves." And he adds:

"There is constructive work enough and to spare, to occupy the time and energies of those who care for it. The resolution on cent per cent Swadeshi that Mahatmajee has embodied in his second statement is a vital one. If the infatuation with high-sounding slogans has not blinded our reasons we should see that Khadi with cent per cent Swadeshi is enough to take us to our goal of complete independence which in Mahatmajee's language 'is an impossible dream without the higher classes merging themselves in those millions who are miscalled lower classes.'"

Rajendra Babu does not object to amplifying the Karachi resolution in response to the Socialists' demand but in giving effect to it he would prefer eliminating the forces that make for exploitation to eliminating the men that exploit. That view will be shared by many Congress Socialists themselves.

The Best Method

Both Rajendra Babu and Mr. K. F. Nariman, the Chairman of the Reception Committee emphasise the importance of the whole country strongly supporting the Congress candidates for the Assembly so that the constructive work outside the Councils may be usefully supplemented by such propaganda as it may be possible to carry on through the Assembly. But the President rightly warns us against the belief that "Swadeshi can be achieved by anything we could do in the legislatures." To achieve Swadeshi, he says, there is no better method than "active non-violent mass action." What he says of Satyagraha is indeed profoundly true: "Satyagraha in its active application may meet with temporary setbacks, but it knows no defeat. It is itself a great victory."

INDIA'S INVISIBLE IMPORTS

Her Inability To Pay For Them

(By D. B. TILAK.)

India is a debtor nation not only in respect of the indebtedness of the Government of India but also in respect of foreigners' balances and investments in this land. In addition to the service charges on the debts, investments and balances, India's invisible imports include a number of services rendered by foreigners to India, viz. services rendered by the British servants, including the Indian covenanted Civil services, and the British Military forces, transport services in respect of railways owned or managed by British companies, shipping services in both coastal and oceanic routes by British and foreign companies, banking and insurance services rendered by Exchange banks and foreign insurance companies, and personal services rendered by foreigners as traders, industrialists, professionals, or as servants under the various private concerns. Indian States, industries, etc., etc. India has to make payment for use of capital and for all these services, and in addition has to provide for the repayment of the foreign capital borrowed by the Government of India or invested by foreigners in India. The total amount of such capital borrowed by India through the Government stands at £379 millions being equivalent to 505.38 crores of rupees, while the total capital invested by foreigners, mainly British, is estimated at a figure varying between 1,000 to 1,300 crores of rupees and for the purpose of discussion in this article, we propose to take the minimum of 1,000 crores. The interest on Government borrowings in London and the payment in respect of services rendered to the Government of India are included in the Home charges, which now stand in the vicinity of 40 crores a year, while the interest dividends or profits on private capital invested in plantations, industries, Government securities, trade or business institutions is estimated at about 50 to 60 crores of rupees, but for our purpose we shall take it at the minimum figure of 50 crores. The personal services rendered to India by other foreigners including shipping, banking, insurance, etc., etc., are all estimated at 25-30 crores but we have taken Rs. 25 crores as the minimum. Thus the total annual obligations against India in favour of foreigners amount to 115 crores, and the purpose of this article is to examine the capacity of India to pay for such heavy invisible imports.

Those of us who have been denied the good fortune of joining the active service on the front and are, either temporarily or permanently, residing in foreign lands have a lot of work to do in our own respective places and very useful work at that. In fact, we have to play a double role: we have to support our struggle at home in every possible way, and we have to secure, through our work in foreign countries, international sanction for that struggle. Indeed, our national work abroad is manifold, since no other country in the world in the position of India has been so grossly misrepresented in foreign

lands as ours. I do not wish to take space to describe the methods and the varieties of misrepresentation and the parties interested in misrepresenting us. There is nothing extraordinary about this process of foreign propaganda against India. Every nation except India considers it essential to maintain organs for the purpose of counter-acting such propaganda in the important centres of the world, and for disseminating correct information regarding their country in their respective territories. It is very painful, but it has to be admitted that our Indian National Congress, although claiming to be the voice of the Indian Nation, has done very little to attend to this side of national work. There are leaders, who have travelled widely and are, therefore, expected to know from personal experience the importance of disseminating correct information regarding Indian problems and India throughout the world, in order to secure international understanding and sympathy.

It was at Ahmedabad, I believe, that the Congress decided to establish Congress organs in different centres of the world, but it is not a fact that the decision has been totally ignored by those in power ever since? A few branches were, no doubt, established a few years ago in Europe, America and Japan as well as some other countries, but to my knowledge, most of them have either closed down or been disaffiliated. If I am not mistaken, the Japan Branch is the only branch of the Congress, which is still alive, and this too, because it has not been dependent on the mother organisation for any financial help. And my experience of this one organisation's relation with the mother firm belief that our leaders in charge of the All-India Congress Committee do not at all realise the value of propaganda in foreign countries, and as such, do not care a jot for it. However, I may be permitted to point out that the work of the Japan branch of the Congress has done during the five years of its existence is alone sufficient to justify the establishment of similar organisations in every centre of the world.

As time passes, the world becomes more and more international-minded and different countries and continents more and more inter-dependent. The value of international opinion is daily increasing and every nation, weak or powerful, feels the necessity and is keen about gaining the understanding and sympathy of other nations. Whatever movement we may sponsor, with whatever object, the need for the understanding by other nations remains ever present. A helpless (Continued on page 20)

INDIAN PROPAGANDA ABROAD

Its need is Urgent in View of Unscrupulous Misrepresentation of India in other Countries

By
A. M. SAHAY, JAPAN.

Thanks are due to the "Bombay Chronicle" for offering me this opportunity to send greetings to the Indian National Congress and to those of my compatriots, who have been fighting continuously for a decade and a half for the emancipation of our Motherland from her present bondage. The Indian National Congress through her various activities has brought our nation to such a stage that no true Indian can afford to remain indifferent to the happenings in India. No true Indian can to-day neglect his or her duty towards the cause of India's freedom; each one of us, however insignificant, must do his or her bit to enhance the cause of our national emancipation, which means emancipation of our own selves from innumerable sufferings and miseries of various kinds.

Those of us who have been denied the good fortune of joining the active service on the front and are, either temporarily or permanently, residing in foreign lands have a lot of work to do in our own respective places and very useful work at that. In fact, we have to play a double role: we have to support our struggle at home in every possible way, and we have to secure, through our work in foreign countries, international sanction for that struggle. Indeed, our national work abroad is manifold, since no other country in the world in the position of India has been so grossly misrepresented in foreign

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Congress Propaganda Abroad

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Frankly Speaking

"SHOCKED!"

The American naval delegation is reported to be shocked at the rigidity of the Japanese attitude and the extent of the Japanese demands. We do not see what just reason there is for the shock. The whole problem centres round the ratio of 5-5-3 between America, Britain and Japan. Japan's "interests" and ambitions are as extensive and important as America's. What is more, the opening of the Panama Canal has practically doubled the naval strength of America as against Japan. Why then object to the Japanese demand for equality? Britain, incidentally, has so far kept almost "mum" as to her own reactions to Japan's claims and intentions. Is it because she would rather let America fight out the "common" battle?

LEAGUE AND INDIA.

The Committee on the allocation of the League of Nations expenses has done the decent thing in recognising, at last, that the contribution which India had to pay till now was high. It has, therefore, been decided to reduce it. But the amount of reduction is believed to be no more than 5 per cent. Reason and justice both demand a really substantial reduction. For, India is a poor country, she is not one of those "Member States" that share in the benefits alleged to accrue from membership of the League of Nations and her "representatives" visit Geneva to echo British statesmen. The position being what it is, even the reduced contribution is an unreasonably high price for India to pay for the privilege of acting as Britain's supplement and making an exhibition of her unfortunate status among the free nations of the world.

C. P. B.'S DUTY

The Congress Parliamentary Board which discussed the question of the disqualification of Mr. Dwarka Prasad Misra did not act. As to the plea of danger to public peace, so far as Congress is concerned, the repudiation of rumours by an undoubtedly responsible person like Mr. S. S. Misra was quite enough to set all at rest.

-PRESS VIEWS-

Congress And Gandhiji

It is possible the Mahatma may be able to revolutionise modern thought. He has been able to do wonderful things in the past. He is more in touch with the masses than any living leader today. But it happens that in his great experiment he cannot take the Congress with him. It would be better, therefore, if he is allowed unfettered freedom to carry out his objective independently of the Congress. In whatever he does Congress, as a body, is sure to support him to the extent to which the corporate mind of the Congress is in accord with his views. He, on his part, will do whatever he can to help the Congress. The country at large will, therefore, gain by the efforts of both.—"National Call."

Congress & Gandhiji

With h'm (Gandhiji) outside but always available for consultation and advice. Congress leaders may be able to develop democratic team work in the place of concentrated leadership. Last night Gandhiji has assured us that he will not be out of politics even if he is out of the Congress. It means that he will devote his energies to think out and fashion if possible methods of action not suited to a country's loose political organisation like the Congress. If he succeeds in doing so, both the country and the Congress may be infinitely richer and stronger through the new freedom he is taking for himself. It is as grotesque as it is unpatriotic to argue that the Indian National Congress should become less entitled to the nation's allegiance and affection owing to the action of Gandhiji. In fact, it is at such critical times that the country should rally most actively round the only institution of which it can be proud. It is true great leaders seldom come and they should not be given up lightly. But, loyalty to great institutions is the foundation for national progress and to-day, the country is in sore need of that loyalty.—"Indian Express."

Welcome Changes

On the whole we believe that the amendments designed to curtail the demonstrative side of the Congress and make it a more practical and businesslike body, capable of withstanding all strains, onslaughts and vicissitudes, should be welcomed.



The British Minister of Transport proposes to present "a new highway code" to Parliament. Owing to unavoidable delays in preparation, it will receive priority over the "White Paper" to be presented by Sir Samuel Hoare.

Mr. Tairsee's defence of himself is—but we needn't really say it—is amusing. He has eagerly accepted "A Voter's" invitation to wallow through, if he can. Mr. Jamnadas' present and his own professions—only to dance spitefully in his favourite's ancient, very ancient, past. This is a taperschorean feat worthy of. Come not; hop it, and ye go. On the light fantastic toe.

"Ye go" reminds us. There are two kinds of iconoclasm and the second kind is—er—well, you see, a violent protest against the worship of all sorts of idols, is sometimes traceable to the exclusive worship of one—the beloved ego. What we mean to say is that the desire, in politics, for individual freedom of action, gloriously free from disciplinary restraints of any kind, is occasionally due to—that is to say, what we mean to ask is if Mr. Tairsee admires Mr. Jamnadas Mehta because the latter too is an iconoclast.

HONOURS FOR AIR RACE HEROES.

Scott For Fleet Street.—Headline. This is without doubt, and with all due humility, an honour for Scott.

Beginning with a confession of "great surprise to many" and passing through various stages of recovery, Bori Bundar arrives at the conclusion that "The new appointment appears to round off admirably the group of the big three into whose hands the initial conduct of the Reserve Bank will be entrusted."

Let's give the names of the trinity: (1) Sir Osborne Smith, Governor of the Reserve Bank of India; (2) Mr. J. B. Taylor, Deputy Governor of ditto ditto of "Ditto"; and (3) Sir Sikandar Hayat, all ditto. That rounds it all off quite admirably, we think.

"Mr. H. C. Short," says a London cable, "has left for India to take up his appointment as Cotton Commissioner to the Lancashire Indian Committee."

ORPHAN GIRL AND HEIRESS TO FORTUNE

Rejects Mother and Chooses To Live With Aunt.

—Bori Bundar.

Who? The girl or the heiress?

The Muslim Unity Board has just issued a statement giving the supplementary list of candidates nominated in September last.

The smartness of the Board Secretary is admirable. But why didn't he postpone the announcement till after, or, at least to co-incide with, the announcement of the election results?

"Lecture On Public Waste" is the headline in a contemporary introducing what our Junior adviser regards as another public waste, little realising that it occurred in Madras.

Scott And Black Second In London-Melbourne Race: Amazing Performances Of Winners.

—Northern India Paper. More amazing is the performance of the sub to whom the honours of the flight go naturally and quite deservedly.

"What do you think of a man who will constantly deceive his wife?"

"I think he's a wonder."

earnest co-operation. The immediate effect of these proposals when put into practice would be to convert the Congress into a more serious minded body, less talkative and more active and self-disciplined. Under the changed circumstances it should be capable of quick decision and quick initiative and action. The recent growth of too many mushroom parties with imported slogans and shirts has to be checked if the Congress is to function efficiently as a body to drive and steer for national

Mahatma Will Speak In Open Session

(Continued from Page 1)

and poor men and women had enthusiastically taken part and contributed their bit towards the attainment of the nation's goal. Many had furthered the nation's cause by laying down their lives and enhanced the prestige and honour of the Congress and the country. He also referred to those several Congressmen who were still in jail whose great services and sacrifices could not for a minute be forgotten. He also referred to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Babu Subash Chandra Bose and said that the country was deprived of their advice and work.

STOCK-TAKING AFTER 4 YEARS
Congressmen had met to take stock of what they had done during the last four years. There were several mistakes that had to be set right and there were several weaknesses which had to be remedied.

ORDINANCE REGIME.
The President also said that the Bengal Ordinances had become acts of the legislature. There was also repression on the Frontier and Baluchistan. In several places, ordinances were still in force, and it is not known how long they will remain so. And Congressmen had to consider as to what they should do and what action they should take under the present circumstances. The Government wanted to crush the Civil Disobedience Movement which they termed as a movement to overthrow the Government.

PROBLEMS BEFORE CONGRESSMEN

The President said that Congressmen should go ahead and not stop till the goal is reached. Since the new era in Indian politics after the advent of Mahatma Gandhi with his weapons of Truth and Nonviolence, there had been a phenomenal progress made by the Congress and the country. The Congress within a few years of Gandhi's joining, had undertaken to fight through truth and nonviolence a mighty Empire like the British Empire. If India succeeded in attaining its goal through the non-violent and truthful means, as it was bound to, then it would be helping the whole humanity.

As Babu Rajendra Prasad finished his speech, he was continuously cheered.

AJMER SATYAGRAHIS.

As soon as Rajen Babu finished his speech a delegate drew the attention of the President to the Ajmere Satyagrahis, who had been lying in the not sun near the Subjects' Committee pandal for the last two days without food or water.

The President repeated the statement that he had made in the Subjects' Committee.

Another delegate suggested that a representative of the Ajmere Satyagrahis should be given an opportunity to place their grievances before the Assembly.

The President said that that was not the proper place for ventilating grievances. He said he had already suggested to the Satyagrahis to approach the Working Committee for the redress of their grievances.

The President then requested the House to reverse the memory of departed Congressmen, both leaders and workers, who had died in the service of the mother land. The House stood up for two minutes in silent solemnity.

CONGRESS AND COUNCIL ENTRY.

Dr. M. A. Ansari then moved the following resolution:

"This Congress endorses the resolutions passed by the Working Committee and the All-India Congress Committee at their meetings held in May 1934 and thereafter, especially the resolutions regarding the Parliamentary Board and its policy and programme, the status of Indian Settlers overseas, condoleance resolutions, and the resolutions on Swadeshi."

In the course of his Urdu speech the Doctor said that after the Civil Disobedience movement was suspended by Mahatma Gandhi, the Patna meeting of the All-India Congress Committee accepted the view that Congressmen should enter the legislature and appointed the Parliamentary Board. So long as there was a civil disobedience movement, the Congress could not think of entering the councils and Assembly. Now that the movement has been suspended, it was the work of the Congress to prepare the masses and the country, till another fight is undertaken. Till such time it was felt necessary that Congressmen should enter the legislature and fight the Government there and expose their dual policy.

CONGRESS TAKES UP CHALLENGE.

challenge to the people and the Congress had taken up the challenge. It had been maintained by many Congressmen that no useful work could be done from within the councils. The speaker differed from such persons, because he felt that though they might not do anything useful, they might certainly prevent some harm being done.

It was a known fact, continued the speaker, that the presence of the elected members in the Assembly did no good to the country, as those who were in the Assembly were not real representatives of the country. It was they who helped the Government in passing Ordinances. Ottawa Pact was possible, only because the right sort of men were not within the Assembly.

At this stage, there was a rush from the visitors gallery towards the rostrum. With the help of the volunteers, the situation was brought under control, and some of those who rushed forward were given place in another part of the pandal.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.
Continuing Dr. Ansari said that the policy and programme of the Parliamentary Board was to prepare the people of the Country for their fight for Independence.

The speaker then referred to the Constituent Assembly idea that had been adumbrated from time to time by the members of the Parliamentary Board. The speaker held that it was only a Constituent Assembly that could solve all the problems that were facing the Country. The Constituent Assembly would decide as to what sort of a constitution India wanted, and it should also solve several other questions like the Hindu-Muslim unity.

Then the Doctor explained the other resolutions that had been passed both by the Working Committee and the All-India Congress Committee, which were to be endorsed by the Congress. While the Doctor was explaining the resolution on the Constructive Programme, a delegate shouted out that the speaker should speak in English. The Doctor said that he would speak at a later stage but since the delegate insisted on creating a scene, the Doctor made him sit down by saying "If you are impatient like this, then you are not fit for Swaraj."

The programme of the Congress Parliamentary Board had been termed as reactionary by some Congressmen, continued the Doctor. He said that if the Congress was reactionary then, the Parliamentary Board also was reactionary.

While the speaker was in English, many had asked him to explain the Constituent Assembly idea. Continuing he said that, if the Constituent Assembly decided on a certain form of constitution for the country, then it would be very difficult for the British Government to say "no," as the decision of the Constituent Assembly was the decision of the country as a whole.

SOCIALIST AMENDMENT.
Referring to the Socialist amendments, the Doctor said that the Karachi resolution on Fundamental Rights was based on Socialist principles and those who criticised the Congress Programme at present, did not possibly know the working of Socialism.

COMMUNAL AWARD.
Referring to the amendment of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya regarding the rejection of the Communal Award, the Doctor said that the best way of solving the communal problem was through the Constituent Assembly.

The Congress said that it was not prepared to accept the verdict of a foreign agency about the Communal problems of this country. They were against any outsider interfering in India's problems. It was with that view that the Congress did neither accept nor reject the Communal Award. This highly controversial point should not be put forward for consideration of the House.

Freedom of conscience was not practicable and also not workable, said the mover of the resolution. The speaker hoped that the House would pass his resolution with an overwhelming majority.

PREPARING FOR FIGHT.
Mr. K. F. Nariman in seconding the resolution said that there were many amongst Congressmen who were saying that the policy of the Congress Parliamentary Board was harmful to the country's cause. Those who have read history know that there have always been two wings fighting for the country's freedom, one inside the legislatures and the other outside. The speaker fully believed that nothing could be achieved by the council chamber.

There was nothing being achieved by the council chamber. There was nothing being achieved by the council chamber.

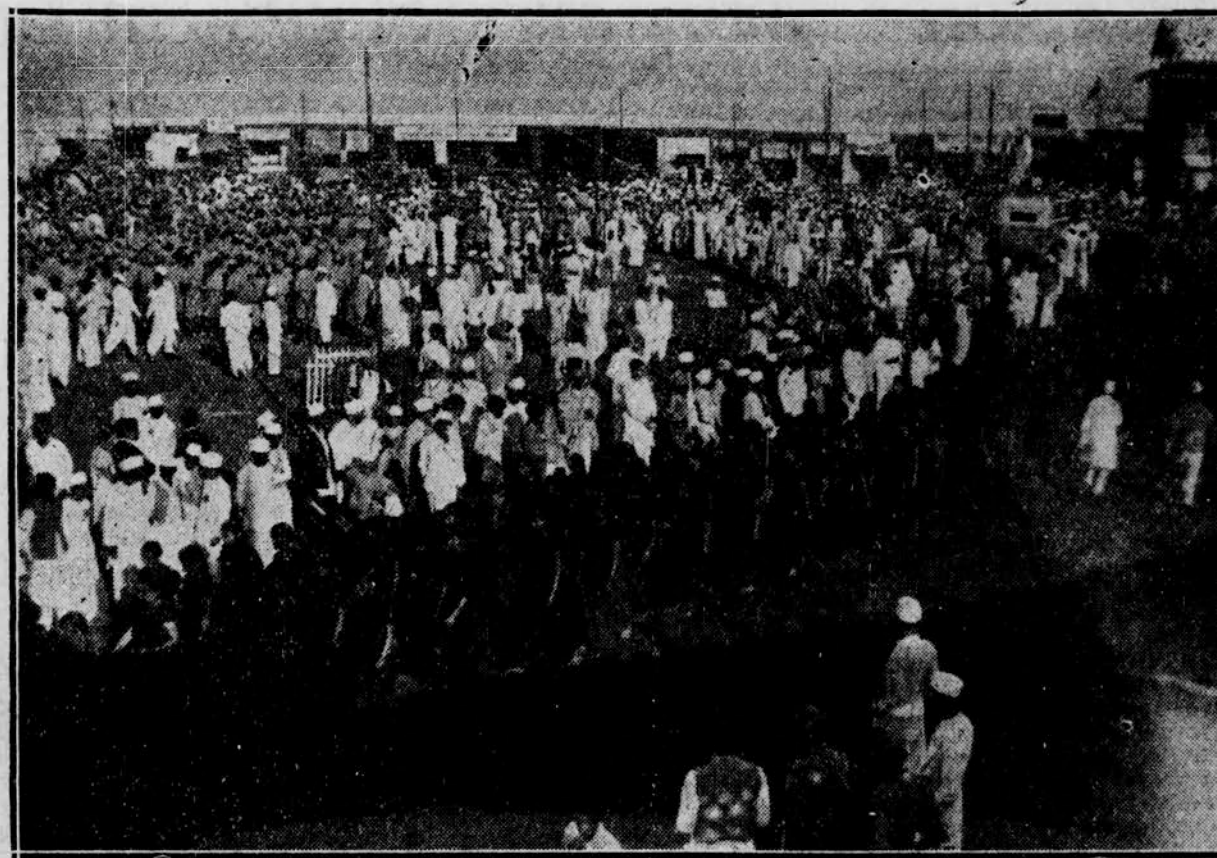
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The "Kesaria-Brigade" marching past after the termination of the flag-hoisting ceremony.

had not won her freedom, there was no other programme before the country than the one which the Congress had put forth. The Congress Parliamentary Board was preparing the ground in that direction. They were preparing the mentality of the people to fight, so that when the fight did commence after five or ten years, people could fight with greater strength and grit.

AWARD, A FRAUD.
Referring to the Communal Award question, the speaker said that he was neither a Hindu nor a Muslim but a Nationalist. He considered both Hindus and Muslims his elder brothers and it was for them, to listen to a few words from their younger brother regarding the question of Communal Award. They must know that the Award was a fraud and a piece of British diplomacy, which was meant to create division amongst Indians. The Congress by a counter-diplomacy had replied back to the Britisher that it neither accepted nor rejected it. It is agreed that both the Congress and Pandit Malaviya did not want the Communal Award, but the Congress said, due to the present conditions in the country, that it would neither accept nor reject the Award.

ABIDE BY CONGRESS VERDICT.
He appealed to Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney that whatever the decision of the House on the question be they should follow the verdict of the majority. It must not be forgotten, said the speaker, that the Congress was greater than Mahatma Gandhi and Pt. Malaviya, and they should accept the verdict of the majority.

At this stage a delegate wanted to question the speaker but Mr. Nariman said that he would certainly reply to his questions, if allowed by the President.

The speaker continued and referred to the Constituent Assembly question also.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION

At this stage Mr. Purnshottamdas Tricunmas (Socialist) moved the adjournment of the House to condemn the action of the Police Commissioner who had imposed a ban on the workers' procession. Mr. Tricunmas said he had just heard that there had been a lathi charge on the unarmed workers. It was but meet that the Congress should express its sympathy with the wounded workers by adjourning for five minutes.

The President said that the House was not in full possession of the facts relating to the incident.

As for the ban, the President said that certain Labour leaders had approached him with a request that they wished to hold a peaceful demonstration in the Abdul Gaffar Nagar. The President had fixed the day and time for the purpose.

Some days ago the Commissioner of Police had written to the Reception Committee Secretary asking if the procession announced for Friday evening would be allowed in the Nagar. The Secretary, in reply, communicated the understanding that had been reached between the President and the Labour leaders for a demonstration on Sunday and added that so far as the Congress authorities were concerned, they had no information about the Friday demonstration except what they had gathered from newspapers.

RULED OUT.
Rajen Babu said it was possible that after receiving the letter, the Commissioner might have imposed the ban. ANY

situation did not call for an adjournment of the House. He, therefore, ruled the motion out of order.

PT. MALAVIYA'S AMENDMENT.
Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya then moved an amendment to the resolution on the Parliamentary Board. The following is the amended form of the resolution:

"The Congress Parliamentary Board having asked the Working Committee to enunciate the Congress policy on the White Paper proposals and the Communal Award, and the Working Committee having declared the Congress policy by its resolution of 17th and 18th June last, the Congress defines its policy on these matters as follows:—

The White Paper in no way expresses the will of the people of India, has been more or less condemned by almost all the Indian political parties and falls far short of the Congress goal if it does not retard progress towards it. The only satisfactory alternative to the White Paper is a constitution drawn up by a Constituent Assembly elected on the basis of adult suffrage or as near it as possible.

No solution that is not purely national can be propounded by the Congress. But the Congress is pledged to accept any solution falling short of the national, which is agreed to by all the parties concerned, and conversely, to reject any solution, which is not agreed to by any of the said parties.

Judged by the national standard the Communal Award is wholly unsatisfactory, besides being open to serious objections on other grounds. The Congress therefore rejects the Award.

It is however, obvious, that the best way to prevent untoward consequences of the Communal Award is to explore ways and means of arriving at an agreed solution and not by an appeal on this question to the British Government or any other outside authority."

SWISS FRANC UNTOUCHED

Government Have No Intention Of Abandoning Gold

(Special Cable.)

GENEVA, Oct. 25. The fact that hotel keepers in Adelboden and other tourist centres have decided to give British visitors a fixed rate of 16 francs to the pound is regarded here as an evidence that the Swiss Government have no intention of abandoning the gold.

The appreciation of the pound from 14.90 to 15.30 last week was due, according to Swiss bankers, almost entirely to heavy buying of the sterling in France where some capitalists are said to be afraid that the political developments of the next few weeks may force the French franc off the gold, and the Swiss franc and Dutch florin will not be able to avoid following suit. This prevented them following the usual practice of buying Swiss francs.

These fears have to some extent spread across the frontier and a number of Swiss capitalists who are investing in the sterling are arguing that the pound has now touched the bottom rate, but the strength of the Swiss franc at present is untouched and the gold cover amounts to over 95 per cent.

NOBEL PRIZE FOR MEDICINE

Awarded To Three American Doctors For Research On Blood

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 25. The 1934 Nobel Prize for medicine has been awarded to three American doctors and research workers, who co-operated in the research on blood. They are G. R. Minot, Professor of Medicine, Harvard University, George Hoyt Whipple, Professor of Pathology, University of Rochester, New York and William Murphy.

This is the second year in succession that America has been awarded the Medicine Prize.—Reuter.

COTTON COMMISSIONER LEAVES FOR INDIA

LONDON, Oct. 25. Mr. H. S. Short the Cotton Commissioner to the Lancashire India Committee, has left for India to take up his appointment. He told Reuter he was impressed during the preparatory enquiries by the enormous amount of work being done to further the use of the Indian short-stapled cotton.

Spinners were showing interest while exporters of piecegoods were increasingly disposed to try out clothes made from Indian cotton in their various markets.—Reuter.

SELECT COMMITTEE WILL REASSEMBLE ON OCT. 31

Adoption Of Report Likely To Be Reached

LONDON, Oct. 25. It is expected that the Select Committee will reassemble on October 31, when it is hoped that the final stage of work, namely the adoption of the report will be reached.

The report will then be presented to both Houses of Parliament and ordered to be printed preparatory to simultaneous publication in India.—Reuter.

It had been stated by the mover of the resolution that the Communal problem could be solved by the Constituent Assembly. Does the mover believe that the Constituent Assembly would be called very soon and that too with the help of the Government, which did not invite the Congress to the

the national colour scheme, the officers of the women volunteer corps only need a white belt to transform them into living national flags. Even as it is aren't they the symbols of nation's honour?

The clocks in the Nagar, I learn, are Swadeshi products. But Rajen Babu, it is good to note, has not been following "Indian time" in holding deliberations.

Just after Mr. Purnshottamdas Tricunmas' adjournment motion the loud-speakers went on strike in sympathy with the victimized labourers.

And one wondered if lifeless instruments were not more human than some human beings.

After the President had ruled out the adjournment motion, the loud-speakers again refused to work. A silent protest, shared in by the Socialists!

The loud-speakers are queer things and sometimes play funny tricks. The press gallery, for instance, had to listen to a perplexing echo from the loud-speaker besides the voice of the speaker from the rostrum. This double voice suited some speakers, though.

One was wondering how the microphone could withstand the thunderous onslaughts of Bapu! Any when the poor instrument really broke down—though only for a very short while. After that the House took the matter in its own hands and drowned the thunder in its own uproar.

In the course of his masterly oration Pandit Malaviya touched on a wide range of subjects from the partition of Bengal to his letter asking the Premier to arbitrate. The one thing he did not refer to was his "Nationalist Party." One first wondered and then understood.

MORE WORL WONDERS

"The Junior Reporter" At It Again.

(Written in the Press Gallery of the Congress.)

To see or not to see—that is the question that baffles a visitor to the Congress Nagar.

The microphone on the rostrum, it seems, has been painted green, kesaria and white. A real mouth-piece of the nation!

Taking the cue from the colour scheme of the Abdul Gaffar Khan Nagar, a lady attended the session dressed in a tri-colour sari and blouse. Only the Charkha was missing to complete the national flag.

Since everything follows the national colour scheme, the officers of the women volunteer corps only need a white belt to transform them into living national flags. Even as it is aren't they the symbols of nation's honour?

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Opp: PRINCE OF WALES Museum.

Bombay & Assembly Election

MR. TAIRSEE'S DUAL ROLE

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir—In answer to a straight question put to Mr. Tairsee, he has in his usual way side-tracked the important issue raised in my letter, namely, being a social reformer and an iconoclast, how he could work for Mr. Jamnadas Mehta who has admittedly stood as a candidate on the Sanatanist ticket. To talk of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta being recommended by prominent Congressmen to the Assembly voters of Bombay in 1926 is a mere camouflage. From the mere fact that Mr. Jamnadas Mehta stood on the Congress ticket and was supported by prominent Congressmen in 1926, it does not follow that in 1934 he is as of right entitled to the support by the voters of Bombay. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta may have been a clever and industrious member of the Assembly and a terror to the official benches but as is now amply proved he lacks discipline. After the Lahore session of the Congress he stood as a candidate for the Assembly thereby flouting the mandate of the Congress. Moreover, claiming himself to be a social reformer, he now wants to stand as a candidate on the Sanatanist ticket. May I inquire of Mr. Tairsee as to how many of the prominent Congressmen mentioned in his letter now support the candidature of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta? So far as I can see no true Congressman has ever supported the candidature of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta. As regards the "lamp post" theory, it seems Mr. Tairsee has still to take his lessons in party politics. Mr. Tairsee may perhaps be knowing that in British politics men like Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. Arthur Henderson and others have been thrown out because they have betrayed the respective parties to which they belonged.

I am glad Mr. Tairsee admits that he is an iconoclast and is out to break all social barriers. There are always two elements in a man's life, one that of Dr. Jekyll and the other that of Mr. Hyde. In his support of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. Tairsee is perhaps playing the role of Mr. Hyde. I, therefore, hope and trust that the intelligent voters of the premier City of India will not be misled by the bogey raised by Mr. Tairsee in his letter and will vote solidly for the candidates adopted by the Congress. As regards the silence of Mr. Tairsee on the issue raised in my previous letter, I leave it to the public to judge him well as he is likely to claim the support of the voters of the City in the coming Municipal elections.—Yours, etc.,

A VOTER.

Who Shapes The Congress Policy?

ELDERS AND FRIENDS
Sir—Just reflect. Watch the policy of the Congress during the last fifty years. Who shapes it? Rulers, or the ruled, or the world force? Or all the three combined? Immortal Milton has told us:—
"To rule is worth ambition; Though in hell!"
Th's ambition, or self-devouring avarice, has made and unmade States, Empires and Nations. You see this ambition typified in Mussolini and Hitler and smaller men in India too!
WHAT DOES NATURE STAND FOR?
Mute Nature Stands.
(1) For freedom, and not for thralldom.
(2) For self-expression, and not for suppression.
(3) For self-determination, and not for subjugation.
(4) For liberation, and not for exploitation.
(5) For progress, and not for retrogression.
(6) For inter-dependence and not for subjection and oppression.
Statesmen and Soldiers—Bureaucrats and Autocrats, are the Greatest Sinners!
They have sinned against Nature!
They have made wars and caused ruin!
They have suppressed and subjugated millions!
They have impoverished billions!
They went as Traders, and stayed as Rulers and that has been the fate of India. Burma, Ceylon, Indo-China, Java, Batavia, Manila, etc.
OUR GREAT BANE!
At no other place, does Religion play greater havoc than in India! At no other centre does the policy of "divide and rule" succeed better! That has been the greatest bane of India.
WHERE HAVE WE ERRED?
If plain speaking is permissible, let me say it freely, how we have been erring all the time;
(1) The Moderates have fixed

their gaze on Great Britain!
(2) The Nationalists have concentrated on India!
(3) The Inter-nationalists on Russia!
Thus our vision, our out-look, our line of action has been defective, one-sided, isolated, and hence defeated! We have fallen into the traps of Minto Money and Montagu, Irwin, Willingdon, and MacDonald! And we have shaped the Congress policy, without taking stock or help of world forces! Shall we not broaden our out-look and seek co-operation of all those forces, factors and states, that are fighting for human freedom?
CONGRESS SHOULD FORM WORLD CONTACT
(1) Resume foreign propaganda;
(2) Send out Trade Commissioners;
(3) Form alliances with neighbours and sympathetic States.
(4) Depute Mahatma Gandhi to visit Middle East, Europe and America;
(5) And invite the League of Asiatic States to India;
With God and Gandhi, India shall gain her Liberty! Amen.
Yours etc.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

Bandra Municipal Elections

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir—In your popular issue of Thursday last, "A Resident of Khar" who appears to have been awfully perturbed over the coming election of the Bandra Municipality and especially for the "Khar Ward" has impudently referred to a capricious discrepancy in the Electoral Roll.
It is evident that by rushing to the press the writer has made a display of his ignorance of rules that govern the election. Of course his lack of courage in signing the letter has well saved him from ridicule and shame.
Does the "Resident of Khar" know that there is a provision in law that enables even a non-ratepayer or a non-landowner to contest any election? I would, however, like him to study the "Borough Act" particularly the Sections 11, 13, 14. But I cannot help reminding him of the old adage "Where ignorance is bliss, it's folly to be wise."—Yours, etc.

VIJAY GORE.

Smoking In Tram-Cars

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir—Since the Tramway Company has decided to give more facilities to smokers, or at least more room at the expense of other people, one might have expected them to see that at least the new rules are enforced. One finds, however, that apart from conductors being overawed by a white skin, they hardly ever take the trouble to tell anybody not to smoke, except when some one protests energetically. Once when a passenger just behind me was preparing to smoke, the conductor did point out to him the new rule. The man read it and requested the conductor to make an exception for him just once for a few minutes. The conductor replied very apologetically, of course, he could not make an exception for anybody as he was a servant of the company, but explained also that if the passenger did really start smoking, the conductor could not naturally stop him by force. He had done his duty by pointing out the rule. If the passenger broke it, the Inspector would have it out with him, but the conductor would not interfere. After this encouragement the passenger, of course, started smoking. I protested and asked the conductor to stop him. The conductor explained that as he had pointed out the rules, he had done his duty and that now the matter lay with the Inspector. I insisted that he should report to the Inspector as soon as possible. By the time an Inspector came along, the passenger had got down and nothing could be done. I argued with the conductor, but he held to his view. I am curious to know if these are the instructions given to conductors and in that case how the company expects to enforce its rules at all! This incident occurred just after the new rules had been introduced.
Is there a Smokers' Association in Bombay and have they any means of seeing that rulers are not enforced in tram-cars, cinemas and other public places? I know that smokers are generally callous but do they really think that they have a right to make themselves a nuisance wherever they can? Perhaps it gives them a sense of power,

since the word usually means power to do harm.—Yours, etc.
R. D. KARVE

"The Russian Bogey"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir—For some time we have been hearing a lot about the evils of Communism, and the Soviet has come in for a good deal of abuse in the Anglo-Indian papers. The critics have strained their wits to create a frightening picture of the conditions in Russia, forgetting that the evils which they allege to be peculiarly Russian are also to be found in so-called democratic countries to the same, if not greater, extent.
In all this furious propaganda not one of them has had the fairness to speak a good word for the tremendous work put in by the Soviet authorities to improve the lot of the Russian masses in every possible way. As every fair-minded person knows, the Soviet in the remarkable short period of 15 years has almost obliterated illiteracy. Not only that but every man, woman and child in Russia gets sufficient food and clothing. It is therefore amazing to find our blind critics, who call themselves enlightened and intelligent, ignoring these facts and writing such undiluted nonsense about conditions in Russia. Do they think that any Indian with any commonsense is likely to be fooled by their ridiculous attempt to pass off as the benefactors of India.

In this connection it is refreshing to find a pregnant analysis of the mind of such critics by Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture in the United States Government, who has contributed an article entitled "The Tyranny of Greed" to the well-known American journal, "Colliers". In talking about the different "devils" now and again created by certain capitalists and politicians to create panic in the minds of the unthinking masses, this is what he says about the Russian bogey in particular.

"During the past 10 or 15 years the Red devil has been the outstanding favourite among businessmen. The Red devil came from Russia and carries the brand of Marx and Lenin. If any one says anything which businessmen do not like they hold up the Red devil to scare the people. Some businessmen and certain politicians really believe in the Red devil, but most of them use him because they think this an easy way to scare people so that they will not give real thought to social and economic problems." As he rightly points out, the whole devil business interferes with hard-thinking and clean-cut action. Devil-shouting may be useful in gaining votes or increasing the circulation of a newspaper or tightening the hold of an unscrupulous leader on his organisation, but it is of very little help in cleaning up the mess. It is necessary eventually to get beyond name-calling which arouses human passion but prevents thinking and delays action.
It is to be hoped that our critics, who are fond of writing to the Anglo-Indian papers on Communism, will ponder over these wise words.—Yours, etc.

"TRUTH-SEEKER."

Buses From Dadar

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir—I hear that the Congress authorities have duly made some arrangement with the Tram Company to run special buses to all the tram junctions. We the residents of Dadar are much inconvenienced as no such arrangement to run special buses from Dadar is made. In the absence of such bus service we have to go to Lalbaug and catch a bus for the Congress Nagar. I had a bitter experience last time when I went to the Congress Nagar, of waiting for over half an hour to get a seat in the bus. Our plight becomes worst as there is no other cheap conveyance from there and on account of the big crowd we have to keep on waiting.
I, therefore, on behalf of the Dadar residents, even at such a late hour, appeal to the Congress authorities to make arrangements with the B.E.S.T. to run special buses from Dadar Tram junction to Worli as they have done from several other places. Such a service is most desirable especially at the time of the Congress plenary sessions. I hope and trust that the Congress Committee will remove this grievance and thus enable us to attend the Congress session in larger numbers.—Yours, etc.,
V. H. COWLEY.

Mahatma's Statement Before Subjects Committee

(Continued from page 1).
Swaraj. Just as you did that you must define your creed so that it may not be open to double interpretation. No one can draw up a right angle, yet Euclid draw it up in imagination and gave the engineers a measuring rod by which the world has progressed. There is a right angle which is treasured in the Tower of London. The Working Committee on Friday asked you to define your measuring rod. You sent it round for circulation. That was not the right course to take. Let us not tell the world that there is one thing on our lips and another in our thoughts." **PURPOSE OF AMENDMENTS**
Mahatma Gandhi next explained the main purpose of the amendments proposed in the constitution. He said: "Do not pass these changes buoyed up with the hope that I will reconsider my decision. If I began my unofficial leadership of the Congress by constitution for which I was primarily responsible I am also tending you a humble gift in the shape of this amended constitution so that you may get the benefit of your judgment and experience of one who has endeavoured to live that constitution in closest communication and communion with you and has discovered its faults. I want you, therefore, to pass these amendments after touching them up."
FROM 6,000 TO 1,000.
You can take a day for consideration after hearing me and do whatever lobbying you like and give your verdict. You must first make up your mind to reduce your delegates from 6,000 to 1,000. If you reject that, the entire scheme falls through. The second point is that the delegates should be real representatives of the people. We are indirectly representative of the nation's dumb millions. We are their mouthpiece, their voice and their thought. That is what the Congress has stood for since 1885, but indirectly we are representatives only of our electors.

SATYAGRAHI KNOWS NO DEFEAT.

In the dictionary of a Satyagrahi, there is no such thing as defeat. To him, the very pursuit of his battle is its own reward. But when I and some of my best companions who have believed in truthfulness and non-violence with all its implications are filled with doubt and feeling of helplessness, when I find that I am not able to touch them with my faith, I see all around me an impenetrable darkness. I see no ray of light. I see I cannot infect them with the faith that is in me.

"I SHALL COME BACK"

Continuing he said "therefore I would like you not to take me literally when I say that I go, if I can get your blessing. I go with your blessing in search of greater power to discover means whereby I can give you the faith that is in me. It may be that the search will be in vain. May be that my roaming the solitude will be in vain. But depend upon that, I shall not wait a moment longer to be called by you when I feel the necessity. I shall come to you, and once more come to the Congress to register myself as a primary member, and do whatever I can in the interests of the Congress.

PROVE IT YOURSELF.

I ask you therefore not to feel dispirited, but to feel that you will be able to discharge your duty, that you will have been enough to lead you on to victory. When it becomes necessary for me to come to this house, I will be entirely at your disposal. Therefore, I would simply argue not to press the resolution further. You have unanimously passed that resolution. Let that be enough. Somehow or other I believe good and only good will come out of this decision. If you yourself stand for the principle for which I stand, and for which you have given allegiance, which I acknowledge you have given out of your generosity, some of you no doubt blindly, some of you after having considered for yourself, and I have in all humility accepted all these allegiances. Let me now prove to myself if it is possible, that I am worthy of it, and I invite you to prove it for yourself also. Whether I remain a member of the Congress or not, the principle that you have more or less followed during all these long or short 14 or 15 years. You have followed it because, you have believed in it.

STAND BY IT.

I tell you that it gives me still greater joy and pleasure, for I am able to say to myself and if you are able to say to the world that they are "truthful and non-violent," then merely define your creed to be that of attaining your end by whatever means you think legitimate. Then that would be your measuring rod, but you must have a measuring rod, you must be clear about your aims and means. They are convertible terms.

VAGUENESS MUST GO
You know that Swaraj is your goal. It means "Purna Swaraj" but some one said it did not mean Complete Independence so we defined it to mean "Purna

for the acceptance of the House in toto by the House, Gandhi at the outset referred to the previous day's decision of the House turning down the Working Committee's recommendation relating to the change of the Congress creed.

Mahatma Gandhi delivered a stirring address lasting 90 minutes in which he appealed to the Subjects Committee to adopt the revised constitution. Referring to the resolution just then adopted unanimously urging him not to retire, Gandhi said that he felt he had come to the end of his resources and was going out in search of fresh power to be at the service of the Congress. Till then he must withdraw.

MEASURING ROD OF IDEAL
He told the Committee that on Friday none of them, not even the tallest including himself, could say whom they represented. He was the author of the existing constitution and if they believed, as they had said, that he was a wise general they should have a measuring rod of the ideal. Should they not have the ideal before them? he asked. They were bound to declare their ideal of fighting by truthful and non-violent means only.

DON'T WASTE PRECIOUS YEAR
He had accommodated the Socialists and other critics and he would be open minded in considering all criticism for improving the constitution, but he would put his whole soul in pleading that the constitution be settled in this session and a precious year in the nation's life be not wasted by its reference to Provincial Committees.

Mahatma Gandhi who made his speech in English to ensure the best hearing told the delegates that they could take time till to-morrow, study the constitutional changes and do as much lobbying as they liked and having heard him vote as they liked.

Mahatma Gandhi then referred to Thursday's vote and congratulated the House on the frank way in which they had voted in referring the question of change of creed to Provincial Committees. He said, when he had read the public and press criticism of his proposals, he had made up his mind not to take up those amendments, but members of the Working Committee had of their own accord unanimously taken the view that the Committee would sponsor those resolutions.

SIDHWA'S AMENDMENT
Gandhi added: "I was surprised to find that members of the Committee devoted two hours this morning in deliberating as to what was their duty in connection with these amendments. I told the Working Committee to carry out your resolution, but my feeling is that Mr. Sidhwa's amendment was wholly unnecessary. You could have rejected the Working Committee's proposal, but there was no use circulating it."

FROM IDEAL TO REALISM

I listened carefully to Mr. Patwardhan's speech. He argued ably, but either he was deceiving himself or he was acting simply as an advocate. He said that we had descended from ideals to realism. But has not Socialism its ideals and if I told him to remove even a comma from their ideals he would reject my proposition. Do you suppose you will realise Complete Independence at any time even after fifty generations? The Socialist creed goes even further. I suggest we must have a measuring rod. The day humanity ceases to believe in the ideals, it will descend to the level of the beasts. To-day if you believe in truthfulness and non-violence say so. It does not mean you will be cent per cent truthful. I am not a cent per cent truthful.

DEFINE YOUR CREED
If I were, my words will pierce you like arrows and come out clean, but I must aspire to attain my ideals. Did Marx live to see his ideal realised? Is it not undergoing the changes and are not meanings put to it which Marx himself never dreamt of? If you do not mean by "legitimate and peaceful" means that they are "truthful and non-violent," then merely define your creed to be that of attaining your end by whatever means you think legitimate. Then that would be your measuring rod, but you must have a measuring rod, you must be clear about your aims and means. They are convertible terms.

VAGUENESS MUST GO
You know that Swaraj is your goal. It means "Purna Swaraj" but some one said it did not mean Complete Independence so we defined it to mean "Purna

(Continued from page 1).
Swaraj. Just as you did that you must define your creed so that it may not be open to double interpretation. No one can draw up a right angle, yet Euclid draw it up in imagination and gave the engineers a measuring rod by which the world has progressed. There is a right angle which is treasured in the Tower of London. The Working Committee on Friday asked you to define your measuring rod. You sent it round for circulation. That was not the right course to take. Let us not tell the world that there is one thing on our lips and another in our thoughts."

PURPOSE OF AMENDMENTS
Mahatma Gandhi next explained the main purpose of the amendments proposed in the constitution. He said: "Do not pass these changes buoyed up with the hope that I will reconsider my decision. If I began my unofficial leadership of the Congress by constitution for which I was primarily responsible I am also tending you a humble gift in the shape of this amended constitution so that you may get the benefit of your judgment and experience of one who has endeavoured to live that constitution in closest communication and communion with you and has discovered its faults. I want you, therefore, to pass these amendments after touching them up."

FROM 6,000 TO 1,000.
You can take a day for consideration after hearing me and do whatever lobbying you like and give your verdict. You must first make up your mind to reduce your delegates from 6,000 to 1,000. If you reject that, the entire scheme falls through. The second point is that the delegates should be real representatives of the people. We are indirectly representative of the nation's dumb millions. We are their mouthpiece, their voice and their thought. That is what the Congress has stood for since 1885, but indirectly we are representatives only of our electors.

CAN ANYONE SAY?
Can any one among us say whom he represents, as to whether he is in living touch with his constituents and knows their feelings? Even the tallest amongst us cannot claim that Sardar Vallabhbhai is the uncrowned king of Gujarat, but which electorate does he represent, whom do I represent, I do not know. I challenge any one to produce the Congress register of electors. We must have constituencies and electors and each member shall represent his constituency and be in living touch with it. Then alone you will have your measuring rod.

RICH WITH PROMISE
Continuing Gandhi said: "The third principle I have put forward is that three things be combined in one election. It will not merely mean greater convenience and saving of money, it is rich with promise if you adopt it. Delegates will then be elected by their electorate. They will not assemble as now for three days in a year and then disappear from the horizon. They will remain active Congressmen as members of the A.I.C.C. and will take up work all the year round. To-day only 350 out of 1,530 are members of the A.I.C.C. Then again a body of 1,000 can be accommodated in Sardar Vallabhbhai's Ras or Bardoli. I have got a complete scheme ready for a successful session being held in the village of that character. Those villages can slave for you but they cannot give you money for your Reception Committee. You must have people who know business of running a Congress meeting and even importing provisions and the Reception Committee shall not waste lakhs on its arrangements."

LAKHS ON TAMASHAS
I question the wisdom of the Reception Committee wasting lakhs on 'tamashas' and in building triumphal arches. Where is our triumph? We are slave, the nation and all we want the Reception Committee to do is to give us the hospitality not of pudding and ice cream, but ordinary food. Our scheme is to relieve the Reception Committees of their heavy burden. If I had been in Nariman's position I would have become a lunatic. Mahatma Gandhi reverting to his plea that the matter be not referred to Provincial Committees said: "Why do you want to refer it to the provinces? Why shirk your duty? You are super delegates because you are the Subjects Committee. Others are mere delegates, but mere delegates representing 350 millions. Then I

say it is for them to hammer out a constitution and not shirk the duty. I promise you fair consideration of every criticism you made. I am giving you an iron constitution from which not one single man can go away. If there is any corruption you can detect it unless every one becomes a fraud. No constitution can be a robber proof and thief proof. I have sufficient faith in my countrymen that they will never betray their country."

CONSTITUTIONAL
Sri Prakash says our present constitution is rotten. Then are we to waste another year in waiting for what we shall do? I am sure that the position will remain where it is and we will not receive a single report during the next twelve months. Make such use as you can of the wisdom you say is possessed by me whom the world holds as a fool. But wisdom sometimes does come out of the mouth of fools. I would like you to accept my suggestions and I will be ready for compromise already when Mr. Masani came to me. I assured him that I wanted Socialists to be represented. They are the advance wing. There is nothing to be feared from their activity. They call themselves Congressmen and while they are Congressmen they are supposed to believe in the Congress creed and loyally follow the discipline of the Congress. If they fail to follow the Congress discipline, they will fall in their own creed. I have agreed to their suggestion regarding single transferrable vote. This constitution has been revised by law lawyers like Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Mr. K. M. Munshi and many others have been consulted. I may also make it clear that there will be plural constituencies in urban areas, but their number is not defined. The Working Committee is entirely in your hands in these matters of detail, but do not postpone these matters.

You are going to have a Parliamentary Board. They will look after the Assembly work. In the Assembly it is not a battle between men, but between principles our members will go to represent the principles which will not require eloquence, but will be enunciated in unequivocal terms.

LIVING TOUCH
Hereafter you will have your register of electors and you will be in living touch with them. Mr. Nageshwara Rao says that there are 7,000 voters for one seat. My scheme is modest. It wants only 1,000 voters for one seat. I will be satisfied if you are the representative of one million and then we can have more and more. But I do submit that we will lose one precious year in the life of the nation by referring these matters to Provincial Committees.

PRESIDENT'S POWERS
Proceeding Mahatma Gandhi referred to the amendments seeking to incorporate the existing convention of allowing the President to select his colleagues of the Working Committee in the Congress constitution. Gandhi said that there has been no single instance in the past wherein the President's choice in this matter has been overridden by the A. I. C. C. But he thought it will be better to incorporate this convention in the constitution so as to avoid difficulties attendant on selection of candidate. The President under this amendment would not have to stand the fire of cross-examination at the A. I. C. C.

There must be some occasions in the life of the Working Committee when they would have to say "If you want us to carry on, then we ask you to arm us with certain powers and if you cannot trust us then you must look for better men to fill our place." For the same reason he had sought that the Secretaries and the Treasurer should also be the President's choice.

PROTESTS.
At this stage there were protests from outlying sections of the House against Gandhi's speech. Inaudible as on account of the stoppage of electric current the loud speaker arrangements had failed a few minutes before. It was therefore decided that the meeting should be adjourned till 8 a.m. to-day (Saturday) when Gandhi will resume his speech.

FRENCH & INDO-CHINESE TEA COMPANIES TO AMALGAMATE
PARIS, Oct. 25.
Subject to the sanction of the French and Indo-Chinese Government several of the more important French and Indo-Chinese tea-planting companies propose to amalgamate. The capital will be 25,500,000 francs. It is hoped that the amalgamation will be in a more powerful position to compete with British India and China teas in the French market.—Reuter.

How Minorities' Problem In India Can Be Solved

Anti-Communal Award Conference Urges Adoption Of System Inaugurated By League Of Nations

The All-India Anti-Communal Conference, resumed its session on Friday morning at Girgaum Brahmna Sabha Hall at 8-30 a.m. with Babu Ramananda Chatterjee in the chair.

The Conference passed three resolutions further to-day appealing to the Assembly voters to vote for Nationalist candidates, only accepting the principles underlying the system of the protection of minorities inaugurated by the League of Nations and finally forming the All-India Anti-Communal Decision League, with Babu Ramananda Chatterjee as the President and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta as the convener.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee moved the resolution appealing for support of nationalists who rejected the Communal Award, in the ensuing Assembly election.

The mover made what was considered to be an election speech, in which he explained why he had to support Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta.

Mr. Shivdas Chapee seconded the resolution, which was passed.

Minorities' Problem.

Dr. N. D. Savarkar next moved the following resolutions:—

"This Conference is of the opinion that the minorities problem in India can best be solved in accordance with the principles underlying the system of protection of minorities inaugurated by the League of Nations, which system according to the decision of the Chairman of the League Council has now become a part of the public law of Europe and of the world.

"This Conference is of the opinion that no form of representation in the legislature will be acceptable to it unless it is based on non-communal common roll and uniform franchise irrespective of race, sex, caste and creed, provided that the introduction of the same common roll no community should be made to make any sacrifice.

The mover said that the problem of minorities was already decided by the League of Nations by Mr. Thompson then Labour Minister. This decision was popular among the civilised nations of the world. India also should adopt the same principles. observed the speaker, so as to secure a satisfactory solution of the

minorities problem in the country.

It was seconded, by Mr. Manubhai Pandya.

Why League Was Formed. Dr. Radha Kumud Mukherjee, supporting the proposition said that after the Great War, in order to avoid another war, the League of Nations came into being. There were 56 representatives of the respective States in this League, including India.

The Minority Decision, continued the speaker, of the League, was signed by India's representative at that time. Though it was stated that some of the signatories were not bound to adopt this solution in their respective States, every country which had complicated minorities problems was morally bound to adopt this solution which was specifically intended to solve those troubles. The resolution was carried unanimously.

Fight For Your Rights.

Thakore Kahanchand Varma of Lahore, in moving the following resolution exhorted the audience to stand on their legs and fight for their rights:—

"This Conference is of the opinion that in order to secure rejection of the Communal Decision and to substitute it by a just and national solution, it is necessary to carry on continuous agitation against it and resolves that with that object in view a league be hereby started, the membership of which should be open to every Indian who is opposed to the said decision, irrespective of his political association with any other body by paying four annas and this Conference hereby appoints a committee for the said purpose consisting of Sir G. Pradhan, Messrs. Aney, Kelkar, Radhakumad Mukherjee, Jamnadas Mehta, J. Gurtu, Doctor Moonje, Pundit Vijayashankar, Mr. L. R. Tairsee, Raja Narendranath with powers to co-opt."

Dr. M. B. Velkar who seconded, stated that a countrywide agitation and organisation were necessary to impress upon the authorities the inequity of the Award. It was also essential that proper representation should be made in England and for these purposes the League was formed.

The resolution was unanimously carried.

After a vote of thanks by Sir Govindrao Pradhan the Conference came to a close.



The Anti-Communal Award Conference was held recently at the Arya Samaj, Pandol at Worli. (From left) Sir Govindrao Pradhan, Chairman of the Reception Committee, Babu Ramanand Chatterjee, the President, and Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya.



Mrs. Rajendra Prasad.

BATTLE OVER AWARD

(Continued from page 9.)

Round Table Conference and when invited, sent them back without anything.

WHO WRECKED UNITY?

The Communal Award was first published more than 2 years ago in 1932 and since then attempts were made to arrive at an agreed settlement between the different communities. At the Allahabad Unity Conference, an agreement had been reached but it was wrecked by Government. The speaker was content that the people of India—Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Parsis and other communities—could sit together and solve their problem. The Lucknow Pact was arrived at without the help of a single Englishman and the Allahabad Unity Conference, which would have attained Unity was not attended by a single Englishman. The speaker was ashamed that the people of India should go to outsiders to get their problems solved. (Cheers.)

UNWANTED MEDIATORS.

The speaker reminded Congressmen present that after the Partition of Bengal, the agitation carried on by the Bengalis compelled Government to rescind their act and bring together the broken province. In the same way, if proper agitation was carried on by Indians, the Communal Award also could be buried. The speaker had repeated that the position taken up by the Working Committee regarding the Communal Award was wrong. He wanted to know, why when the members of the Working Committee agree that the Communal Award should be rejected they do not say it in so many words and be done with it. It was the contention of the speaker that foreigners had no business to settle things about India. It did not matter even if it took 20 years to attain independence but it shall not be through the mediation of a foreigner. (Cheers.)

"I would wait a thousand years for Swaraj but I will not accept the Communal Award" continued Malaviya who stated that knowing that it was harmful it was wrong not to say so.

Referring to Gandhi's retirement, the Pandit said that the non-rejection of the Communal Award was as deplorable and harmful to the country as the retirement of Mahatma Gandhi from the helm of affairs. "Please unite, let all of us sit together and discuss here in India and not in London. I am confident that once we all get together and begin to discuss, we shall without any doubt arrive at an agreed solution of the communal problem. Please consider the harm that the Award would do to the country. It would divide the Indian nation into different warring camps. In one province one community will dominate in the other. Please do not fear because you will be displeasing certain individuals if you reject the Award. Care more for the welfare of the nation" concluded Malaviya.

Banaji Aney seconded the resolution.

The discussion on the amendment will continue on Saturday at 6 p.m.

Mahatma Gandhi is also expected to speak on this amendment.

CHINA AND GOLD

STANDARD

SHANGHAI, Oct. 25. An emphatic denial that the Government is proceeding with inflation policy has been given by the Finance Minister. China, he said, is not considering going on the gold standard.—Reuter's Special.

Manchukuo Proposes To Establish Oil Monopoly

British And American Governments Protest Against Violation Of Nine Power Treaty

LONDON, Oct. 25.

As a sequel to the reports from Mukden, that Manchukuo proposes to establish an oil monopoly, virtually putting foreign oil companies out of business in Manchuria, it is learned that the British Government through the British Consul at Hsinking and the British Ambassador at Tokio have made a representation in this connection, on the ground that the proposal is a violation

of the spirit and letter of Article III of the Nine Power Treaty.

Reuter's Washington correspondent states that the United States Government have made a similar representation on the ground that a monopoly would be detrimental to the interests of American oil companies, and a violation of the open door policy of the Nine Power Treaty.

It is understood that the Dutch Government are also making a similar representation.—Reuter.

Labour Wan's Congress To Adopt A.I.T.U.C. Programme

Kandalkar Explains Why Workers Are Going To Make Demonstration In Abdul Gaffar Nagar

Mr. G. L. Kandalkar, General Secretary of the Bombay Gimi Kangar Union has issued the following statement to the press:—

Mr. Rajendra Babu, President of the Indian National Congress has at last yielded to the wishes of the workers and has allowed the Workers' procession to be led into Congress Nagar on Sunday morning. I appreciate Rajen Babu's attitude in this respect. He has shown great respect to the workers and has clearly avoided the anticipated clash between the Bombay Workers and the 'Non-violent' Congress volunteers.

But now it is time to take about the avowed attack of the so-called Communists on the Congress Pandit on Friday (to-day) evening. For the sake of propaganda these 'Communists' have distributed thousands of handbills in Labour area. They have denounced Congress as well as the Trade Union leaders. I only wish that the Congress authorities will deal with this situation tactfully and with a saner mind.

These so-called Communists have no following in Labour area. They only know how to cry aloud and send interested reports to please their 'Moscow Lord'. They are well versed in writing reports of meetings that were never held and of processions that were never led. This Friday procession will be of the same kind. I wish that the workers to the Congress should not pollute their minds about Bombay Workers by seeing the Friday Tamasha of these so-called Communists.

Workers' Demands.

They should all assemble in the Congress Pandit along, with their president Mr. Rajen Babu on Sunday morning and should give patient hearing to the demands of Indian Workers. We want the National Congress to adopt the political programme of the All-India Trade Union Congress. We want the National Congress not to drift along the capitalists' line as it is doing up to now. We want the Congress to be dominated by workers and peasants and not by a few capitalists. We don't want the Workers to be the tools in the hands of these 'few' and that is why the Trade Union Congress have decided to approach the National Congress on Sunday morning and to place their programme before the rank and file. No Faith in Communists. The Friday 'procession' will be

purely of the so-called Communists. I assure the public that the Bombay Workers will never join such procession, because they fully know the 'Communist' leadership. These so-called Communists have a tact of running away from the field in times of emergency and thus forcing the poor workers to face even firing or such other odds. The 1934 Strike has exposed these 'Communists' very well. Bombay workers fully know how they were betrayed by these people during the last five years. The workers have therefore totally lost their faith in the leadership of these so-called Communists.

Lastly I ask the Bombay Workers on behalf of the G. K. U. to muster strong in the Sunday Procession which is to be led by the All-India Trade Union Congress to Congress Nagar.

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ANGLO-EGYPTIAN RUPTURE

Yehia Pasha Resents 'Improper Interference In Home Politics'

LONDON, Oct. 26. Continued ill-health of King Paul occasioned the Anglo-Egyptian diplomatic incident and strained the relations of Residency with Premier Yehia Pasha who accuses Mr. Maurice Peterson, the acting High Commissioner (Sir Miles Lampson being on leave), of attempting improper interference in Egypt's home politics.

The Egyptian constitution does not provide for Regent in the event of King's incapacity. According to reports from Cairo Premier Yehia Pasha sought the advice of Mr. Peterson in this connection and Mr. Peterson consulted Whitehall and advised Premier Yehia Pasha to appoint a new chief for the Royal Cabinet as liaison between the King's, the Cabinet and the Residency, a post which has not been filled since 1931.

The advice was unpalatable, whence the accusation of Mr. Peterson's interference and denial that Premier Yehia Pasha sought British counsel. Neither the wafidists nor liberals appear to be alarmed and neither party rallied to defend the Government.

Reports from Cairo indicate that Ibrahim Pasha who controlled the Royal estates, and two of his friends in the Cabinet formed a sort of triumvirate wielding undue influence in the affairs of the State.—Reuter's Special.

CONTROL OF ARMS EXPORT

International Agreement Desirable

LONDON, Oct. 26. The desirability of an international agreement for the control of the exportation of arms is under the consideration of the British Government as a result of the enormous delay in applying the recent embargo on the sale to Bolivia and Paraguay. Governments of other countries which manufacture arms are likely to be approached. At present Britain alone exercises official control over the sale of arms to foreign countries.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

BIPLANE BOMBERS

LONDON, Oct. 26. The Air Ministry has placed a substantial order with a Norwegian firm for large range biplane bombers equipped for defence against hostile air craft with mechanically operated gun turret which works like a battleship turret. The aeroplane called "The Overstrand" is the first aircraft ever fitted with such turret. It entirely eliminates difficulties of gun operation at high speeds and renders marksmanship into aeroplane moving ever two hundred miles an hour as accurate and unerring as fire from fixed base. The invention relieves gunner of all physical effort hitherto encountered.—Reuter.

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MONDAY, the 29th Oct.

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TUESDAY, the 30th Oct.

DAKU-KI-LARKI

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Johar-E- Shamsheer

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2nd Week

at

GLOBE-TALKIES

Sandhurst Road.

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Fri., Sat., Sun. and Holidays at
2-45 p.m.

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and
THIS WEEK

SEE and HEAR

GOHAR

in

RANJIT'S

Naughty

Girl

Chandulal Shan
production
AT

WEST END TALKIES

Lamington Road.

Time 5-15, 8 and 10-45

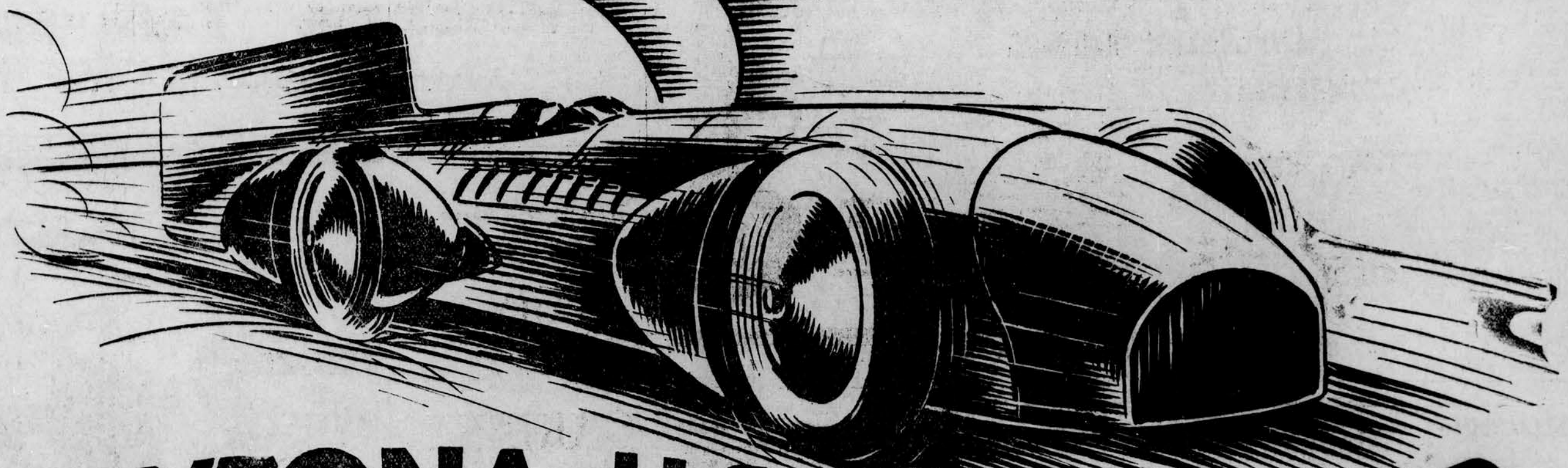
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IN THE STUDIOS-----ON THE SCREEN



"Return of the Terror" at the Excelsior.

Cine-Plays, Stories And Playwrights Is Imitation Our Sole Ambition?

Mr. A. V. Pandit's discussion with Mr. Chitre, the promising technician, is candid and helpful. He writes:

This prophecy of Rudyard Kipling is challenged by a group of men in India. These are the cine-artists of India, who sincerely think that through the medium of cinema, East and West shall meet. The result is the imitation of western cinema stories on our screen. If Gypsies and cow-boys are not found in India, these artists have created them. So they have taken to their credit the faculty of creation! The backward India is changed at a stroke of a pen!

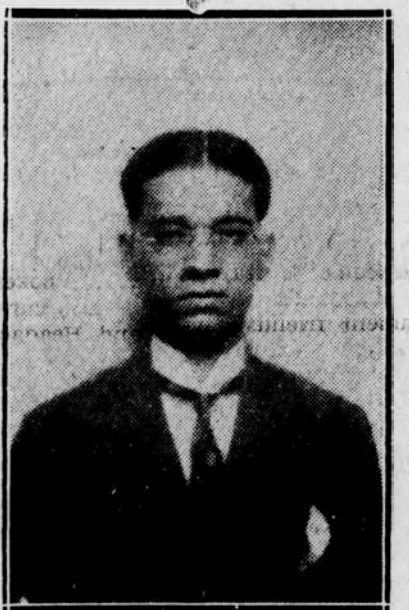
But why this tame and low imitation of the West! How can East become West? East will always remain the East. India is a land of wonders with her rich mythology, splendid history and grand architecture. Why Indian cine-artists require the Western themes, that do not suit us. Every incident in our mythology or history is an independent story for the screen.

No doubt effort is made to improve this condition—but with very low speed. Mythological or historical stories are screened but they are simply accumulation of facts. There is no flash of intellect but crudeness of realities. No story has yet been screened which weaves around a simple single reality. For the real art lies as Browning's painter says, "we love first when we see them painted, things we have passed perhaps a hundred times not cared to see; they do not stop at the accumulation of facts but require Providence and Fate for the solution of their stories. They forget, whether social historical or mythological themes, there is a science like Sociology to solve their difficulties in a natural way.

THE CONFLICT IN PLAY

Very rarely have Indian cine-artists thought of inner conflict of the play. Anachronisms play a great part for them. Probably because the picture is a slavish imitation of the picture seen six months back. Why this dirth of intellect? They introduce enemies but they come at the wrong place. As regards comic element, there is no comic element at all. It is simply an appendage to the story. Ditty of Humour and Farce has ascended from the Indian Screen. The greatest artistic unity and

economy are essential to the success of a screen story and scenario. The attention of the audience must be seized at once and held to the end. There is no time for weak exposition or dull or superfluous dialogues. But Indian cine artists have failed to realize the artistic unity of time or place. Continuity of



Mr. Madhukar Chitre who discusses cine-plays.

the scenario is continuousness of the scenes. The principle of "cut to pieces" is never followed. Every opening is a new opening and ignorant audience fails to understand the theme.

Is this all due to the carelessness on the part of Indian cine artists or dirth of intelligence? Where are they leading to? Quo Vadis?—Possibly to circes.

The above is the opinion on "Indian Film Industry as seen today" expressed by the young Mr. Madhukar B. Chitre B.A. (Hon.) who is the youngest and brilliant play-wright and Scenario-writer Mr. Chitre is perfectly justified in his remarks. Will the Indian Film Producers wake up and see their pictures improved by having a decent story of course—original—and not an imitation as seen to-day in most cases, by seeking the co-operation of such genuine brains like Mr. Madhukar, with original ideas and artistic instinct?



"Laughing Boy" may be seen at the Carlton.

GREATER REGAL SEASON OPENS "TREASURE ISLAND"—"BULLDOG DRUMMOND" (PATHE)—"AMRIT MANTHAN" (KRISHNA)—"RETURN OF TERROR" (EXCELSIOR)

LOST PATROL At The Capitol

A rare drama, as different from the ordinary run of Hollywood productions as the desert is from a flower garden, is offered the fans with the screening of RKO-Radio's screen adaptation of "Patrol," by Philip MacDonald. Titled "The Lost Patrol" the new picture has a setting on the Mesopotamian desert, playgrounds of the winds and a hell on earth to man. A British cavalry patrol suffers the loss of its officer through an Arab raid. His orders are unknown to any of the party and after terrible suffering the half-starved horses and men reach an oasis. On their first night in camp, the Arabs attack, kill a sentry and steal all the mounts. Succeeding attacks follow. As the odds against the little band of men increases, the drama grows more tense. Sabre-marked mounds of sand rise from the relentless desert and at last only the powerful sergeant remains, a lone and heroic figure who laughs at death. An airplane has reached the scene, but the pilot is picked off by Arab snipers. The sergeant, a role played by Victor McLaglen, manages to get the plane's machine gun and an unusual climax follows. Filmed near Yuma, Arizona, "The Lost Patrol" was directed by John Ford. The cast includes besides McLaglen, Boris Karloff, playing the part of a religious zealot who goes mad; Wallace Ford, Reginald Denny, J. M. Kerrigan, Billy Bevan, Alan Hale, Brandon Hurst, Douglas Walton, Sammy Stein, Howard Wilson and Paul Hanson.

MICKEY MOUSE Silly Symphonies Week At The "Wellington"

There has been a cry recently for a cinema programme different from the usual style of such things and the Wellington encouraged by the tremendous ovation given to their recent Mickey Mouse and Silly Symphonies Special Gala Programme, this week are once more putting on such a programme although the Mickey Mouse and Silly Symphonies pictures are new and the latest and the best. There will be no feature picture of any kind. The two hours entertainment will be made up chiefly of what are known as "Shorts," and cartoons and should be ideal for the kiddies, and those grown ups who are still kids at heart. Mickey Mouse will be "At Home" and will entertain all the big stars from Hollywood, holding a real Whoopee Party, in fact. Walt Disney's Silly Symphonies will figure prominently and his latest "The Babes in the Wood," "Lullaby Land," etc., which has been such a success in England, are among them. There will be musical numbers by well-known stars, the usual News reel and a comedy or two, all so well mixed up that monotony is avoided. A programme of the lighter kind, what one wants these days, amusing and entertaining, and a real departure from the average celluloid fare Bombay gets.

"JOHAR-e-SHAM-SHEER" Second Week At Globe Talkies

The musical and romantic talkie, Johar-e-Sham-sheer, is drawing large crowds at Sandhurst Road Globe Talkies. Saroj Movietone's great Urdu Talkie "Johar-e-Sham-sheer" starring Master Nisar, Miss Sardar Akhtar, Miss Zebunnisa, Miss Bibi, noted villain Prabhakar, with original ideas and artistic

"TUFANI TARUNI" Sixth Week At The West End Talkies

This Saturday "Tufani Taruni" enters into the sixth week. With this interesting film is shown daily during the Congress session the film of the funeral procession of late Yithalbai Patel.

GREATER REGAL SEASON Opens With "Treasure Island"

The generation of people both young and old who have been thrilled by "Treasure Island" Robert Louis Stevenson's famous story of pirate adventure, will find the vivid story-book experiences of their youth created on the screen in the picture that opens on Saturday the 27th instant at the Regal Theatre, with Wallace Beery and Jackie Cooper in co-starring roles. Full power of the most widely read fiction book about pirates ever written has been retained in the adaptation by John Lee Mahin. Scenes have been reproduced exactly as described in the book with much of Stevenson's own dialogue between the characters followed to the world. With Beery as Long John Silver and Jackie Cooper as Jim Hawkins, boy adventurer, a cast has been assembled to bring each rover of the Spanish Main to the screen with living reality. Lionel Barrymore's blustering Billy Bones is one of the most entertaining characters he has ever played; Otto Kruger is forceful as Dr. Livesey; Lewis Stone's personal knowledge of sailing ships gives convincing background to his role of Captain Smollett; Nigel Bruce is a ruddy and typically English Squire Trelawney; touches of quaint humour are put into the characterization of Ben Gunn, marooned pirate, by Chic Sale.

Some of the most beautiful marine photography ever seen on the screen provides a breath-taking background for action on board the Hispaniola, complete three-masted ship built for the production from the old Nanuk, famous whaling ship used in the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Arctic expedition for "ESKIMO". Every minor role was evidently cast with extreme care as such well known character players as William V. Mong, Charles McNaughton, Douglas Dumbrille, Edmund Breese, Olin Howland, Charles Irwin, Edward Pawley, Richard Powell, James Burke and little Cora Sue Collins contribute notable performances. Every pictorial beauty and action value in the story has been brought out by the direction of Victor Fleming, who has filmed such adventure stories as "Rendezvous" and "Around the world in 80 Minutes."

"BULLDOG DRUMMOND STRIKES BACK" At Pathe

"Bulldog Drummond Strikes Back" finds the lovable adventurer returning from a big game hunting expedition to attend the wedding of his friend Algy to a gushing young beauty named Gwen. Lost in a London fog, he wanders into a deserted house and finds the body of a murdered man. When he returns with the police, he is baffled to find the sinister Prince Achmed, apparently spending a quiet evening at home with his daughter. When Lola Field, a beautiful, hysterical girl, comes to him and soos out a mysterious tale of an uncle who had vanished from the Prince's house Drummond determines to solve the riddle at any cost—and calls in the reluctant Algy to help him. It would be unfair to reveal the plot in further detail but we promise you will get more than your share of thrills, suspense and laughter as you watch this smart, fresh, swift-paced mystery thriller unroll. Colman has never been seen to better advantage and the other players, particularly Warner Oland as Prince Achmed Loretta Young as Lola, Charles Butterworth as Algy, Una Merkel as Gwen, C. Aubrey Smith as Inspector Nielson of Scotland Yard and Kathleen Burke as Achmed's daughter, are perfectly cast and turn in performances of uniform excellence. Despite your age or cinema preferences you're bound to enjoy "Bulldog Drummond Strikes Back!"

RETURN OF THE TERROR At The Excelsior Theatre

"Return of the Terror," one of the most unique and baffling mystery dramas ever screened, comes to the Excelsior Theatre to-day for a week's run.

The screen play by Eugene Solow and Peter Milne was suggested by the cleverest of all of the mystery dramas of the famous author Edgar Wallace. The story concerns a series of crimes, the first of which is the killing of a number of patients at a private sanitarium for which the superintendent is convicted and confined to an insane asylum.

Three other slayings and two attempted murders follow upon the escape of the asylum inmate, all taking place on a single night of terror at the very sanitarium at which the patients had been slain.

The picture also carries a double romance, one the love affair of the feminine owner of the sanitarium and the accused superintendent, and the other that of a reporter and a nurse in the institution. In addition there is said to be considerable comedy, which comes in as a relief for the terrific tension caused by the harrowing situations.

There is an all star cast which is headed by Mary Astor, Lyle Talbot, John Halliday and Frank McHugh. Other talented players include Robert Barrat, Irving Pichel, George E. Stone, J. Carroll Nash and Frank Conroy.

INDIAN STUDIO NOTES

EASTERN ART PRODUCTIONS, LTD. (KARACHI).

Messrs. H. K. Shivdasani and Chandl Rana have now completed the work of fixing up of cast from among talented amateur artists. Shooting of two pictures (1) "Bafaf-Ashak" (2) "Bharat-Ki-Beti" will soon begin with Miss Ratan-bai of "Yahoodi-Ki-Ladki" fame and Prof. D. Manek supported by Mr. Mirza and the famous comedian Gopi Kamalani, in the leading roles. A child musician (age 10) will also take a prominent part in one of the pictures. A group of cultured men will also play side roles in the pictures.

VEENA PICTURES.
Messrs. B. R. Deodhar (Principal of College of Indian Music) and Baburaj Khandekar (of Kolhapur fame) have nearly completed rehearsals of their social production "Neela" featuring Sow. Rekha Kanekar (wife of Mr. Kanekar, famous playwright and advocate of Bombay), Sow. Premabai Ranade (wife of Dr. Ranade, a leading medical practitioner), Master Janardhan (famous amateur singer), and Sure, the renowned character actor.

SHANTI CINETONE.
Mr. Dave's sensational stunt picture "Laughing Cavalier" is awaiting release at Minerva.

SHREE SHAKTI MOVIE-TONE.—
The young Mr. Rameshwar Sharma of Patiala, by his hard labour and strenuous efforts, has resulted in his opening the "Shri Shakti Movie-Tone" under the distinguished patronage of H. H. Maharaja of Jhalwar and the active co-operation of Shah Goverdhan-lal Kabra, well-known Jagirdhar of Kuchman (Jaipur).

GOLD-MOHAR SOUND PICTURES.

Mr. S. P. Kaura's "To-day" the extraordinary social production for the welfare of workers and down-trodden, is having finishing touches under the direction of Mr. Chowdhary.

Mr. Kaura is now busy with the erection of a studio of his own in Bombay, which will be completed very shortly.

His future picture will be shot there under the direction of Messrs. Moti B. Gidwani (the popular screen director) and Mr. Chowdhary.

KALA KINETONE COMPANY.—
Mr. Chhotubhai Desai, the brother of the director Jayant Desai (of Ranjit Movietone) is the proprietor of this new concern. Mr. Chhotubhai was one time the owner of many Cinemas and has much experience of the Cine industry. His initial talkie is nam-

(Continued on page 15)

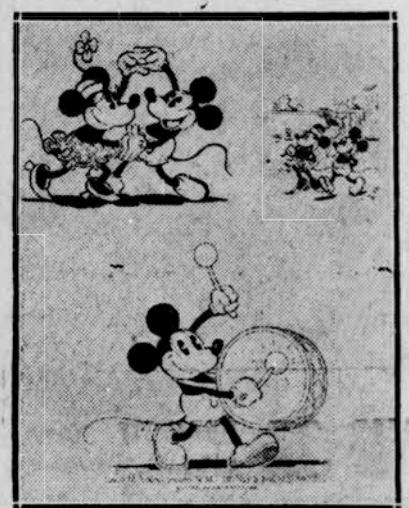


"Bulldog Drummond" continues second week at Pathe.

"LAUGHING BOY" At The Carlton.

Ramon Novarro portrays a starring role with Lupe Velez as the feminine lead in "Laughing Boy," stirring Indian drama filmed by the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios from the famous Pulitzer Prize novel, by Oliver La Farge, and opens to-day at the Carlton Theatre.

Col. W. S. Van Dyke, famous globe trotting director, noted for such successes as "White Shadows in the South Seas" and "Trader Horn." Novarro plays



Mickey Week at Wellington

the title role of "Laughing Boy," the young Navajo who learns of love from an Indian girl of his tribe who has known the white man's civilization. This girl, portrayed by Lupe Velez, uses her wiles learned in white cities, to keep him from a knowledge that would crush his depth of primitive feeling.

With the exception of a role played by William Davidson, as the "heavy," the entire cast is composed of more than 1,000 Navajo tribesmen. They were photographed on their native reservation in northern Arizona.



"Treasure Island" opens aptly the greater Regal Season.



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SATYAGRAHA FOR OVER 20 HOURS

“FOOD & EVEN WATER NOT TOUCHED”

Advice To End Satyagraha Fails

BOMBAY, Friday. For over 20 hours now seven Ajmer Congressmen have been offering Satyagraha at the outer gates of the Subjects Committee Pandal. They have so far refused food and claim that they have not even taken water.

In turns, one sits up and holds the national flag while others, including two women, lie prostrate around the flag. They did not leave the place throughout last night.

Pandit Malaviya and a few other leaders met them for a few minutes late last night and advised them to give up Satyagraha, but they are adamant and demand that the decision of the President invalidating local Congress election in Ajmer should be set aside. Though the Satyagraha has now become less demonstrative, the situation has become serious. A few volunteers are posted around them while traffic passes in and out of the Congress Nagar on either side of the Satyagrahis.—A.P.

DELHI RECEPTION TO RAJEN BABU

NEW DELHI, Oct. 26. At a meeting of the Delhi Congress Working Committee it has been decided to organise a befitting reception to Babu Rajendra Prasad who will come here immediately after the conclusion of the Congress Session for the first time as president of the Congress.—United Press.

INDIAN STUDIO NOTES

(Continued from page 14). ed “Madam Manjari” and is being produced at Paramount Studio, Andheri. Dr. Dhani Ram Prem of “Bhola Shikar” fame has written the story and is also directing the picture.

CENTRAL TALKIES. Messrs. Katrak and Inamdar have completed “Sher-E-Shapur” in Urdu with Inamdar and Aliyeh-sha.

MENAKA PICTURES.

Mr. Arolkar has commenced shooting of his second picture full of thrilling stunts and hilarious comedy featuring Kumari Pramela (an amateur musical prodigy), Mr. Baburao Manjekar, comedian Dinkar, Miss Agrie and Mr. Sandow.

DIGWEER. Messrs. Devare have completed “Neki-Ka-Taj”. They are now busy in fixing up a studio of their own.

MAHALAXMI CINETONE

“Rashke Lalla” has been fixed to run at Minerva Talkies, immediately after “Dakoo Man-soor” of New Theatres Ltd. This picture though under production, has been sold distribution rights for Northern India to M/s Chaudhri Film Service, for a very handsome price.

The company has also undertaken two more pictures. One of them will be directed by Mr. G. K. Mehta the chief camera man of the company. Another subject entitled Birbalk-i-Beti has also been started and will be directed by Mr. Nanubhai Vakil. The company also contemplates an outdoor trip to Delhi and Agra for this subject.

SAGAR MOVITONE.

“Judgement of Allah” will be completed by the end of the next month. The ace actor of the screen Mr. Kumar is leading the cast while Mr. Chimanlal Luhar is shooting the outdoor scenes of “Silver King”. Mr. K. P. Ghose will soon start his new picture starring Sabitadevi.

“Anokhi Mohabat” will be released at Imperial Cinema very soon. This picture is headed by Mr. Kumar of “Puran” fame.

AJANTA CINETONE

“The Mill” with its censored retakes is over. Studio work for “Pyaar-ki-Mar” with its resplendent scenes of olden stately grandeur is finished. The newly-finished “Durde-Dilli” remains suspended until the hero, Mr. W. M. Khan can jump about again as blithely as before the fractured ankle, if you remember, and the artists are relaxing. Tomorrow the studio will leap to life and action again. Another “Ajanta” picture—“Azadi-ke-De-vane”—is announced. Directed by Mr. A. P. Kapur and with the full galaxy of Ajanta stars and comets, and the full corps of technicians—once more work begins.

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VITALITY RESTORED, NERVE TROUBLES BANISHED, WRINKLES AND GREY HAIR DISAPPEAR, GENERAL HEALTH EXCELLENT

“OF INESTIMABLE BENEFIT”

Writes an Army Major. SIMLA, S. W. 9-8-34.

“Dear Sirs, I enclose cheque on the Imperial Bank of India, Rawalpindi in prepayment for six OKASA boxes.

On the last occasion I purchased three hundred tablets from you, from Dehra Dun, after an attack of Influenza, and they were of inestimable benefit to me.

Yours faithfully,
Sd. J. R. P.
Major, I.M.D. (R.)”

“REAL LIFE-GIVING PROPERTIES”

Broach Hostel, Hindu University, Benares, 5-3-34.

“Dear Sir, I have already used your trial box (30 tablets) of OKASA. They are marvellous. I have never felt so lively and strong ever since 1928, when my nervous troubles and functional troubles of heart began. I have proved on myself that beyond any doubt OKASA has real life-giving properties. I am very soon taking to the full course of OKASA. Meanwhile kindly accept my thanks.

Yours faithfully,
Sd. P. S. R.”

“GREAT CHANGE.”

Shahgang, Dist. Jaunpore, U.P. 19-2-34

“Dear Sir, The first lot of 100 tablets are nearly finished now, and I find a GREAT CHANGE in me. Please send me one packet of 100 tablets at once. The other lot of 100 tablets to follow after 15 days.

Yours truly,
Sd. R. B.
(Engineer.)”

“A MOST REMARKABLE PRODUCT”

Kalpi, 10-4-34.

“Dear Sir, Kindly send one box of 100 OKASA tablets for men per V. P. P. I am personally using these and have finished the first box. OKASA is indeed a most remarkable product. I have just got up after a long illness and had become extremely weak. My physical and mental strength was greatly reduced. I am deriving considerable benefit by the use of OKASA.

Yours faithfully,
Sd. M.D.,
Sub-Inspector, Police.”

“RESULTS TOTALLY ASTONISHING.”

Shahguni, Hooghly, 19-7-34.

“Dear Sirs, I was glad to receive one box of “OKASA” about a month back. The result is totally astonishing. I have already treated one of my patients, of a serious type, with a full course of “OKASA” tablets and have found marvellous effects. Now I can highly recommend any of my patients with your genuine Preparation of “OKASA”.

Yours faithfully,
Sd. Dr. N. D.”

“WIFE REPORTS WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT”

Tajpur, March 13th, 1934.

“Dear Sir, Please send me V. P. P. another 100 tablets of OKASA (For women). My wife has suffered from NERVES and WEAKNESS for years. She reports a Wonderful improvement after taking the Tablets for only ... days.

Yours faithfully,
Sd. A. B. R.”

“20 YEARS YOUNGER IN SPIRIT”

“Dear Sirs, But I do know that as a brain tonic and refresher, OKASA has come to stay as a friend and comrade to thousands. Many of my prominent friends have admitted to me that if to-day they feel 20 years younger in spirit and have more intellectual vigour, it is to OKASA they have to be eternally grateful.

Yours faithfully,
Sd. R. S. S.
C. I. E. M. L. S.”

“BEST TONIC FOR LOST VITALITY”

ALLAHABAD, 6-6-1934.

“Dear Sirs, I have used OKASA tablets in England and think it the best Tonic that can be had for rundown condition and Lost Vitality.

Yours faithfully,
Sd. W. R.”
British Medical Hospital,
ALLAHABAD.

“RELIEVED FROM NERVOUS TROUBLES, INSOMNIA AND INDIGESTION”

BOMBAY, 6th August, 1934.

“Dear Sirs, Kindly send me one box more of 100 tablets OKASA at your earliest convenience. I have much pleasure in stating that I have found OKASA of the utmost benefit and assistance in relieving me of my nervous troubles which were responsible for Insomnia, Indigestion and General Debility. Prior to taking OKASA I tried innumerable other preparations, but derived no permanent relief.

Yours faithfully,
Sd. E. C. G.”

“WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD”

Amritsar, 16-11-33.

“Dear Sirs, I tried a few packets of your valuable preparation OKASA and found it really useful. It is really worth its weight in gold and is especially suitable to the Tropical Climate.

Yours faithfully,
Mr. A. R. R.,
B.A., B.T., F.R.G.S., (London).”

“MY GRATEFUL THANKS ARE DUE TO OKASA.”

Chindware, 9-2-34.

“Dear Sir, boxes of OKASA Silver you sent me in 1933 cured me of Insomnia, Nervousness and Headache, which recurred weekly and for which I had been under medical treatment for years. My grateful thanks are due to OKASA.

Kindly send me per V. P. P. one packet of 100 tablets by return of post.

Yours faithfully,
Sd. P. H. K.”

“HEALTH IMPROVED, APPETITE BETTER, FEEL STRONGER.”

Rampur (State) U. P. 25-7-33.

“Dear Sirs, generally speaking my health has improved a great deal, my appetite is better, I feel stronger and have not been passing sugar.

Yours faithfully,
Sd. M. H. K. K. B.”
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WIDESPREAD RAIN IN SOUTH MADRAS

Monsoon Strengthens In Bay Of Bengal

POONA, Oct. 26.

The Northeast monsoon is strengthening in Southwest of the Bay of Bengal and widespread rain has fallen in South Madras. A few falls of rain are also reported from Burma. The minimum temperature remains below normal in and around the central parts of country.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL.

Tavoy half inch; Cochin two; Madras, Pamban, NesaPatam and Coonoor one and half; Salem and Cuddalore one; and Vellore,

Kodaikanal, Calicut and Trivandrum half.

FORECAST.

Rainfall will decrease in Malabar, continue to be widespread and increase in Southeast Madras and occur locally in Mysore and North Madras Coast.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 26-10-1934.
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —0.47 inches.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.9 degrees.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.9 degrees.
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 95.6 degrees 6.6 (above normal).
Minimum temperature during 24

hours 75.0 degrees 0.5 (above normal).
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 70 p.c.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE.
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 144 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 19 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 1.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 26-10-34

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.6 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.11 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.91 inches.
For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

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The best approved remedy for all types of Orchitis, Elephantiasis, Hernia, etc. Application removes pain at once and removes also and weight soon. A single trial will convince. KAVIRAJ R. SHASTRI, B.A., Kanchrapara (Bengal).

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Cures Piles, Fistula, Sinuses, Carbuncles, Abscesses, Malignant, Foul Ulcers, Burns, etc. on application. Karachi Congress exhibition awarded medals.
Bottle Re. 1/4, harmless soothing. Details Free.
KEMP & Co., Choral Rd. Bangalore.

NARIMAN'S STIRRING CALL FOR UNITED STAND

"Reject Every Attempt To Forge Tighter Links To Bind India To Chariot-Wheels Of Empire"

Appeal To Malaviyaji And Aney To Abide By Congress Decision On Award

The address of Mr. K. F. Nariman, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Congress, was worded in the eloquent, ringing and plain-spoken terms which always characterise the political utterances of this distinguished Parsi patriot.

After warmly welcoming the delegates and visitors to the Congress, and paying tributes to the departed patriots, Mr. Nariman addressed himself to the situation confronting the nation to-day. "The need has arisen again," he remarked, "for the nation to stand up as one man and reject every attempt of imperialism to forge tighter links to bind India to the chariot-wheels of the Empire."

Reviewing the Satyagraha struggle Mr. Nariman dwelt on the losses and gains of the nation therein. He paid an eloquent tribute to the glorious services rendered by women and youth in the war of Indian freedom. He referred to the continued imprisonment of Pandit Jawaharlal and other Congressmen in spite of the suspension of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

He reminded the Congress of the Government's treatment of the peasantry of Karnataka, Gujarat and United Provinces who had taken part in the movement and remarked that the Congress would be failing in its duty if it did not afford them adequate relief.

After briefly referring to the emergence of the Congress Socialist Party and the problem of the States, Mr. Nariman dealt with the decision of the Working Committee and A. I. C. C. to contest the Assembly elections and expressed the hope that the Congress candidates would triumph in the elections. He also made an earnest appeal to Pandit Malaviya and S. J. Aney not to rebel against the Congress. Mr. Nariman wound up with a warning to the workers that: "This is the hour not of resting but of planning—planning not for a tactical triumph but for an enduring achievement."

BROTHERS & SISTERS DELEGATES & FRIENDS.

On behalf of the Reception Committee of the 48th Indian National Congress and on behalf of the citizens of Bombay, I offer you a most cordial and hearty welcome to this commercial capital of India and this centre of Congress politics. Nearly 16 years have passed since Bombay had the honour of holding a Special Session of the Indian National Congress and all these years have been years of strenuous activity and steady advance in the field of politics. It is indeed a note-worthy co-incidence that when the Congress met in 1918 it was to discuss and record the Nation's verdict on the scheme of constitutional reforms which the British Cabinet were anxious to introduce into India. Only the previous year, the historic pledge about Self-Government had been given and Mr. Montagu had come to India on a special deputation. On the basis of the report that he submitted a Bill was drawn up embodying recommendations intended to give Indians a larger share in their own Government. The representatives of the Nation who had assembled then rejected the reforms as "disappointing, inadequate and unsatisfactory." Despite the opposition of the Nation, the Reforms Bill was passed but it failed to bring that peace in India which British statesmen had fondly hoped for.

A PROCESSION OF COMMITTEES

The Act that was then passed contained a provision that more reforms would be granted after a lapse of 10 years and in accordance with that provision, an unending procession of Commissions and Committees have been coming to this country and making reports and recommendations. As if to supplement them, there were three more big gatherings held under the name of Round Table Conference and as a result of the combined labours of all these conclaves of statesmen and diplomats there has emerged a new scheme of reforms which is to-day on the legislative anvil. The need has arisen again for the Nation to stand up as one man and reject every attempt of Imperialists to forge tighter links to bind India to the chariot wheels of the Empire. And Bombay is legitimately proud that the delegates of the Nation are to-day assembled here to reiterate their determination to be free, and to renew their allegiance to the ideal of Purna Swaraj.

A PRINCE AMONG PUBLIC WORKERS.

It is another noteworthy coincidence that three Bombay sessions of the Congress should have been presided over by three illustrious sons of Bihar. Lord Sinha presided over the 1915 session and Syed Hasan Imam guided the deliberation of the special session in 1918. To-day we have the good fortune of meeting under the presidency of Babu Rajendra Prasad the foremost leader of Bihar—a peasant in his garments but a prince among public workers. The unanimous vote by which he has been elected to guide the destinies of the nation during the coming year is a testimony to the esteem and affection in which his countrymen from one end to another hold him. In his own province the name of Rajendra Babu is a name to conjure with. The call to national leadership has come to him in the midst of a trying time. His own province has been recently rent by a paroxysm of Nature causing the most widespread havoc. His own family has suffered shocking bereavements. And he himself is the victim of a nerve-racking illness which with every little exertion becomes more malignant. If in

the midst of these ordeals he has cheerfully responded to the Nation's call and taken his place of responsibility it is only an indication of his unending devotion to duty and his utter readiness to shoulder every burden in the cause of India's freedom.

A TRIBUTE TO THE DEAD.

As we meet to-day, it is but natural that we should miss the sagacious counsel of some of our trusted leaders and dear departed colleagues. S. J. Vithalbhai Patel, who on the last occasion acted as the Chairman of the Reception Committee, is with us no more. Broken by disease but with his faith in India's freedom bright and steady, he went to a foreign land where he had hoped to recoup his health and to come back to take his due and proper share in the struggle for freedom with redoubled vigour but death snatched him away even before his dream could be realised and he expired in Switzerland with a last exhortation to his countrymen not to relax the fight for liberty. In the 25 years of his public life, S. J. Vithalbhai Patel, proved himself the most doughty champion of India's emancipation and in parliamentary war-fare he proved to be a master tactician without a peer.

Another great figure has passed away in Deshpriya Sen Gupta on whom had fallen the mantle of Chitranjan Das. Bengal will sorely miss his leadership and the Nation his sterling services.

In Madras death has prematurely claimed S. J. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar, an ex-General Secretary of the Congress and later on of the old Swaraj Party. Ever since the decline of the Civil Disobedience campaign, Mr. Iyengar had busied himself with the revival of Parliamentary war-fare and it is a matter for great regret that the Parliamentary Board has been even at the outset left without his valuable guidance.

Dr. Annie Besant has also passed away without witnessing the realisation of her heart's desire to see India free.

A cruel fate has, indeed, deprived India of the services of these leaders but they have left behind them a record of devotion and service which must inspire us to further and greater efforts.

HOW BOMBAY TOOK THE LEAD.

In 1918 when the Congress met in this City, Bombay was the centre of the Moderate school of politics. The objective of the Congress was the attainment of 'Self-Government within the British Empire' by all constitutional means. During the years which had led to that session, the spirit of Liberalism was the dominating force in Indian politics. Sir Phiroze Shah Mehta and Gopal Krishna Gokhale were the giants of those days. And the weapons in their armoury ranged from "humble petitions" to "grave disapprovals" and "emphatic protests." Indian politics have far advanced from that stage. The object is no longer the attainment of 'Self-Government within the British Empire. It is the achievement of 'Purna Swaraj.' The means are no longer memorials or petitions, but peaceful and legitimate direct action. And in working this change it has been Bombay's privilege that she has always been in the vanguard. Shortly after the introduction of the Montague Reforms, Gandhiji entered the political arena with his matchless weapon of Satyagraha. As the Nagpur Congress he pleaded for its adoption as a means for India's emancipation but before it could be given a trial it was withdrawn in 1922. For 8 years from that day the Nation was fitting itself for the struggle and when the ultimatum given at Calcutta expired

on 31st December 1929, the Congress unfurled the banner of Independence and called upon the Nation to assert and win her freedom by the adoption of Satyagraha. By the success with which she organised the boycott of the Prince of Wales and the generous enthusiasm with which she contributed over 60 lakhs to the Tilak Swaraj Fund, Bombay took over the leadership of the Congress struggle even as early as 1921.

THE FIRST STRUGGLE.

When Satyagraha was adopted as the means for implementing the Lahore resolution, Bombay set about evolving new tactics and to her belongs the proud distinction of having fashioned a technique under which the forces of nationalism were enabled to score their most spectacular victories. The organisation of mammoth processions on a scale and with numbers hitherto unknown was the first step in mobilising public opinion in the cause of the freedom struggle. These perfectly peaceful and orderly demonstrations were often illegal and always defiant and gave the first assurance to the mass mind that against alert and active public opinion the forces of constituted authority were helpless. From mere processions and demonstrations the raids and the marches were the next step. The quiet assertion of popular strength developed into a brilliant non-violent offensive where it was quickly transformed into a test between the capacity of the Police to inflict physical injury and the capacity of Congress volunteers to bear it. And at hundreds of places in this city, during those fateful months, did the non-violent soldiers of freedom score over the servants of law and order. The initial successes that attended these efforts galvanised the city and the planning of mass offensives thereafter became easier. From the quieting of the Sholapur Day procession to the Jhanda Vandan on the Azad Maidan, from the dignified defiance of Police orders at Borl Bunder to the daring raids on the Wadala Salt pans it was a normal transition. Week after week the forces of authority got more and more dispirited and demoralised and the Congress was winning all along the line.

BOYCOTT AND PICKETING.

While processions and raids inflicted the more spectacular defeats on the forces of Government, it was the organisation of Boycott and the intensification of picketing that kept up a steady and crushing pressure over them. The cheerfulness with which merchants came forth to sacrifice their immediate interests, the generous enthusiasm with which the public came to help, and the bravery with which Congress volunteers discharged their duty often at grave personal risks—all these made Boycott effective and elevated Picketing into a major front. Government's remedy was always to resort to brute force and every exhibition of brute-force meant an additional triumph to the Congress and a fresh accession of public strength. The rapidity with which Ambulance Associations sprang up and the spontaneity with which the Congress Hospital and other relief agencies were organised were unmistakable testimonies as to on which side the nation was ranging itself. Hundreds of persons were injured in every clash with the Police but still thousands were anxious to participate in every demonstration. And on all those occasions when the obscure Congress volunteer was called upon to make the supreme sacrifice, to lay down his life calmly and unresistingly as a sacred offering in a sacred cause, Bombay with her hundreds of

thousands of men, women and children, of Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Parsis and Jews, felt moved, and acted like a single being. She prided herself in the purity of her struggle, she gloried in the martyr's strength and sacrifice. Such were the days when Harijan Lalji fell with the Flag at Borl Bunder, when Babu Genu was crushed by the wheels of a foreign cloth lorry in Kalbadevi and Kali Shanker sank under a Police bayonet on Queen's Road. Bombay shed a mother's tear then and the other unknown volunteers but she swelled with pride to know it was her sons who were dying so that India might be free.

CONGRESS WAR CABINET.

The triumphs of that struggle were made possible only because of the clarity of purpose, unity of control and generosity of support. United, aggressive and effective action against the Bureaucracy was the single purpose for which all activity was co-ordinated. Unity of control and direction was secured through the emergence of the Congress War Cabinet or the Steel-Frame. It was a body of workers knit together by no other ties save those of a common determination, a common policy and a common purpose. A scientific departmentalisation of the Congress war activities soon issued a happy team spirit into them. And the joys of common achievement and the tears of common risks brought them closer every day and built up a tradition of loyalty, comradeship and service hardly paralleled at any other time.

WOMEN'S PART.

Another factor which contributed to Bombay's success was the enthusiasm with which the city's womanhood threw itself into the struggle. Immediately following the declaration of the war, organisations sprang up under the inspiration of spirited women and placed themselves entirely at the disposal of the Congress. They were drawn from all classes but all united in one purpose. In processions, demonstrations, raids in picketing—on every front they formed an integral part and each triumph was made possible only by their extraordinary sense of discipline, display of courage and deep-rooted feelings of patriotism. The organisation of Vanar Sena was another special feature of 1930 struggle. It made an instantaneous appeal to the imagination and succeeded in harnessing the youthful enthusiasm to the national cause. The cheery youngsters shouting National slogans were effective examples to older men. And the courage with which they invited and withstood Police charges during their rallies was of a type that a battalion of veterans might envy.

PUBLICITY METHODS.

While the courage and devotion of the Congress workers enabled Bombay to gain these victories it was due to her publicity methods that concentration, consistency and effective massing of popular strength. With the application of the Criminal Law Amendment Act the nationalist press ceased to be a useful medium and all Congress announcements had to depend upon the Batak, the Bhol Patrika and the Bulletin. The daily publication of the Congress Bulletin was a daily assertion of Congress strength. The Bulletin was meant to be a record of activities and a medium of announcements. But immediately its appearance, it became an issue in the fight and frantic attempts were made by Government to throttle the Bulletin. But the Bulletin continued to be published uninterrupted and proved to be the most successful defiance of the Press Act and a host of other penal laws designed to stifle the voice of freedom. Another and a more sensational triumph was achieved when Congress announcements were put on the radio and broadcast.

SECOND STRUGGLE.

The 1930 struggle ended in the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. It brought in a truce that was to establish peace. But the peace did not come. In its stead came the second struggle. The Civil Service which was vanquished in 1930 was hatching vengeance. The whole of the year was spent by Government in planning for a new struggle. They had learnt many lessons in 1930 and made every diligent provision against a similar event. They forged new weapons and prepared even ambushes. But the main body of the Congress fondly hoped for peace. And when after the Round Table Conference the Nation found itself trapped it was taken unawares. By clapping up Abdul Gaffar Khan and his Red Shirts in the Frontier and Pandit Jawaharlal in the U.P. the Bureaucracy threw down a challenge which the Working Committee could have ignored only at the peril of its honour. The Working

Committee stood true and picked up the gauntlet. Government by virtue of its secret preparations and its unashamed and unscrupulous methods succeeded in taking the Congress by surprise. Ordinances poured out of Simla like lava out of a living volcano and Congress organisations were submerged under them. The Congress struggled hard and Congressmen fought for two years and more. The issue was in the balance for the first six months. But later the repression of the Government and the treachery of non-Congressmen told. Congress forces had grown weary and the issues of the struggle—the no-tax campaign in U.P. and the Frontier ordinances—went into the back ground. And later steadiness was lost in direction with the result that the enemies of Indian freedom became more and more aggressive. The Reforms which were kept dangling in the background as a constructive alternative to repression began steadily to vanish. As the Sun of Satyagraha went down the light disappeared from the face of the Reforms and to-day they are a dark and inert mass. After 12 months of struggle, the Bureaucracy succeeded in taking the initiative out of the hands of the Congress and the Civil Disobedience campaign was reduced to sporadic attempts at defiance of authority by individual Congressmen. The campaign went on for another six months when taking advantage of Mahatma's freedom a Conference was held of workers and leaders at Poona in July 1933 to review the progress of the struggle and to chalk out a new programme. As a result of that Conference the Congress suspended mass Civil Disobedience and restricted the campaign to select individuals. The Nation showed unmistakable signs of weariness and there was no proper response to the Poona decision.

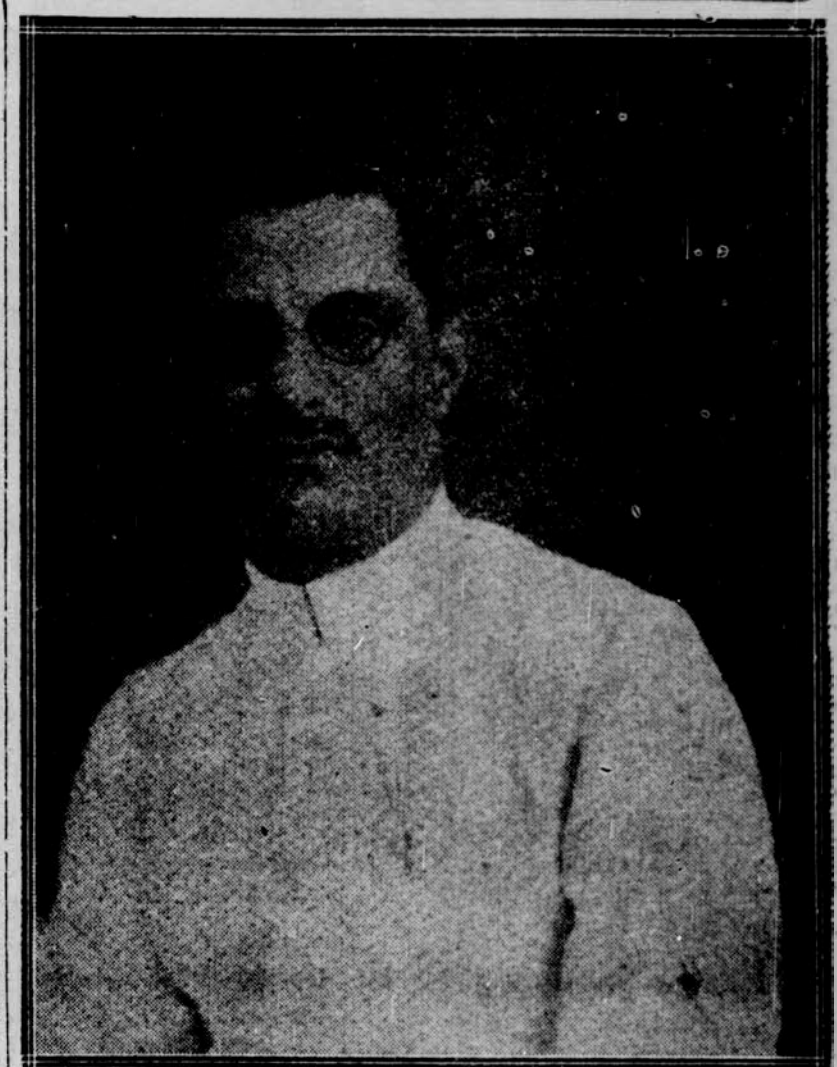
LIFTING OF THE BAN.

Meanwhile, a section of Congressmen had revived talks of Council-entry and their suggestion gathered so much support that in April 1934, Gandhiji came forward with a generous pledge to support that policy and the Congress Parliamentary Board was formed. Immediately after, Gandhiji announced his decision to suspend even the campaign for individual Civil Disobedience and thus made it necessary for Government to lift the ban on Congress organisations. The Congress regained its right to live and function, not as a result of its victory in the struggle but through the suffering of its opponents. It was restored to freedom but not to that freedom which would enable it to pursue its own ideals or its own methods. It can hereafter act only constitutionally or it must face another attempt at suppression. It is only natural that under these circumstances the A.I.C.C. which met at Patna decided that a session of the Indian National Congress should be held to review the position and to take new decisions. Bombay was anxious that she should be given the privilege of holding the session and the invitation was accepted.

BANS STILL IN FORCE.

It is nothing surprising that even where Government professes to act as a matter of grace they should often act gracefully. The organisations which were suppressed at the inauguration of Civil Disobedience campaign have not been all restored to freedom and it is further a matter for deep regret that many of our valued workers and colleagues are to-day prevented from coming and participating in this gathering by reason of the various restrictive orders under Emergency as well as Foreigners' Act against them not having been withdrawn. That several active Congress workers should have their liberty of action so rigorously curtailed is striking exposure of Govt.'s plea that these restrictions were only meant against subversive activities. Government's intentions are to utilise every reasonable and unreasonable opportunity to curb the freedom movement in India. And the continuance of the ban on Red Shirts and the Hindustani Seva Dal is a standing refutation of their profession that they would interfere with organisations only when they tended to violence or subversive activities. Both the organisations are integral parts of the Congress and if they are still not allowed to function it is because the Bureaucracy is convinced they are effective instruments in the cause of non-violent resistance. The non-removal of the ban is not only an indication of the Government's mind. But it is also an indirect recognition by the opponent of the excellent service these organisations had rendered during the last two struggles.

The vindictiveness of the Government is further evidenced in the fact that though nearly six months have elapsed since the suspension of Satyagraha they have not yet released all Civil Disobedience prisoners. PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU. They would not let even Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru join us in this



K. F. NARIMAN (Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Congress).

assembly to-day. They would not let him attend even on his ailing wife, without imposing irritating little-minded time-limits. Heavy is the cross the intrepid Pandit has been called upon to bear but his is a valiant heart which no power on earth can crush. The sufferings which a resentful Bureaucracy heaps upon him only serve to shed additional lustre on his radiant personality. May his wife be soon restored to health and he to freedom.

While on the question of Government's treatment of Satyagrahis let me refer to the ravages of repression in the various provinces and stress the need for organised relief. In Karnataka, Gujarat and the United Provinces the peasants and farmers have suffered immensely and the Congress will be failing in its duty if it does not give the necessary succour to those who in responding to its call have lost their lives. The sufferings of Khudai Khidmatgars are unexampled and they too call for relief and help.

RECLAIMED AREA NOT FOR CONGRESS.

While the great gods at Simla have been racking their brains to keep isolated all the Congress forces the chota gods of Bombay have been doing their bit in heaping imbediments in the way of holding the Congress session. Our application for the temporary use, even on payment of rent, of the vast and unused tract of reclaimed land near Churchgate was turned down. That area certainly was more convenient, being nearer the business quarters of the city and possessed of better facilities for transport and other amenities, than this distant outskirts of the City. But, so far as the actual results are concerned, this could not have and has not made any difference. Because thousands of patriotic and enthusiastic Indians would always cheerfully undertake this annual political pilgrimage, even though the sessions be held either on top of the freezing Himalayas or at the scorching lands-end of Cape Comorin. But this insolent rejection of our request by the Government, though insignificant by itself, still demonstrates tragically our helplessness, impotence and dependence in our own country. That a large tract of vacant and unused piece of land, reclaimed at the cost of millions of rate-payers' money, cannot be made available for admittedly the greatest, the most representative and most popular political organisation in the country for a few days, to hold its annual plenary session, is a position neither edifying nor adding to our national self-respect, particularly when we are made to feel the additional galling fact, that any favourable spot in any part of the country, should be at the disposal of officials and their aristocratic friends for their light sports and even harmful gambling games. I am sure this help less condition will awaken the country to the sad reality of our situation.

As contrasted with the obstructive attitude of the Government, the Reception Committee acknowledges gratefully the co-operation and prompt assistance received from all officials of the Bombay Municipality including the Improvement Trust; and the facilities for transport afforded by the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., have helped considerably to reduce the hardship and inconvenience caused by

this unreasonable rejection by the Government.

DATES OF THE SESSION.

Criticism has been levelled in regard to the fixing of dates of the session. Some friends believe that this particular time of the year selected for such an important session is very unsuitable. The month of October is climatologically the worst part of the year, making both long journeys and camp life rather uncomfortable. Some time after the dates were fixed a request came from certain quarters for postponement of the session to a date after the Assembly elections, because they believed that this session would interfere with their election campaign. There is no doubt there is a good deal of force in both these arguments; but I would submit for your consideration the more weighty reasons that induced the Working Committee to fix these particular dates in spite of some inconvenience to certain friends; those of you who attended the Patna A.I.C.C. meeting will remember that on the resolution for the formation of the Parliamentary Board, a constitutional objection was raised from a strong and considerable section of Congressmen, that in view of the Lahore resolution boycotting the Legislatures, the Council-entry programme could only be sanctioned by another plenary session of the Congress; hence it was necessary to arrange for an open session shortly before the Assembly elections so that the resolution about the Parliamentary Board might be endorsed by this session, and the Lahore ban against the Council-entry could thus be formally and legally removed.

WHY THEY COULD NOT BE ALTERED.

At a later date, when further requests came for postponement after the dates of Assembly elections were actually fixed, additional (Continued on page 19)

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India Has No Cause For Despondency

(Continued from page 17).

may be said to be radical, very progressive.

POWERS CLAIMED TO BE TRANSFERRED

Now no constitution can be said to confer self-government or responsible Government or Dominion Status, much less complete independence, which reserves to the Governor-General and refuses to transfer to ministers under the control of a popular legislature, the administration of Defence, Foreign Affairs and Ecclesiastical Departments. But leaving this alone with the White Paper frankly reserves, let us consider the Departments it professes to transfer. In regard to these also, it is clearly laid down that the Governor-General will not be guided by the advice of Ministers, if so to be guided would infringe on what are called the Reserve Departments, his special responsibilities and I may add also his discretionary powers. These are couched in such general terms that there are hardly any measures which the Governor-General could not hold up or prevent, if he considered it necessary to do so in his wisdom, which will be the final arbiter in the matter. These special responsibilities are so vague and widespread that they may be said to pervade all departments.

It is not inconceivable that the most innocent action taken by a minister not in favour with the Governor-General or the Governor and in this respect the powers of both are identical for all practical purposes within their respective spheres could easily be regarded as infringing upon his special responsibility in respect of one or other of the seven heads into which it is divided. The much advertised autonomy of the Provinces really gives more autonomy to the Governor than to the people or the minister and enables the Governor-General to have his orders executed in spite of the ministers even when they may happen to deal with a matter falling within the scope of the latter if only the Governor or the Governor-General decides that it infringes on the special responsibility of the one or the other.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S 'SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITIES'

Special responsibilities are laid down under seven heads for the Governor-General. They are (I) the prevention of grave menace to the peace or tranquility of India or any part thereof; (II) the safeguarding of the financial responsibility and credit of the Federation; (III) the safeguarding of the legitimate interest of minorities; (IV) the securing to the members of the Public Services of any right provided for them by the Constitution Act and the safeguarding of their legitimate rights; (V) the prevention of Commercial Discrimination; (VI) the protection of the rights of Indian States; and (VII) any matter which affects the administration of any department under the direction and control of the Governor-General, the Governor-General being empowered in each case to determine whether any special responsibility is involved in any given circumstance. The same powers are given "mutatis mutandis" to the Governor in so far as they are applicable to provinces. The first practically takes away with one hand what it purports to give with the other; law and order though said to be transferred in the provinces are thus kept quite safe within the double look of special responsibility of the Governor-General and the Governor. The elasticity of this phrase is quite well known in this country and I am using no language of exaggeration if I say that it is mere camouflage and a fraud that law and order are being transferred when the special responsibility in this respect is reserved in the wide and all-pervasive terms as is done under the White Paper proposal.

INDIA'S CREDIT IN WORLD'S MARKET

As regards the second, admittedly definition of this responsibility is drawn in wide terms and enables the Governor-General to step in whenever any proposal of the minister regarding budgeting or borrowing is considered by him as prejudicing or endangering India's credit in the money market of the world. Past experience has shown that financial stability and credit of India are synonymous with British profit at the expense of India, and British interests have been served so often and so brazenly in the name of India's stability and credit that no Indian is likely to be deceived by words which connote more than their ordinary dictionary meaning. The entire currency and exchange policy of the Government is said to be dictated by these considerations and we know it to our cost how a stroke of the pen or an apparently innocent notification of the Government has the effect of transferring coals from the hands

of Indians to those of the British without the former realising it. The third will, of course, come very handy in turning many an awkward corner. Our Muslim brethren and others who are in a minority are apt to run away with the idea that the British Government is reserving special responsibility to safeguard their interest. Really speaking, if there is anything more calculated than another to keep all the communities warring with each other it is this. Besides it is a delusion to think that the safeguards are devised to serve any of the Indian minorities. They will find in actual working that it is not they who are meant but the small microscopic minority of those birds of passage, who come from thousands of miles and make hay while the sun shines and then disappear in the evening of their days to enjoy the fruits in their native land again.

FAVOURING FOREIGNERS

The fourth destroys whatever is yet left of autonomy. We shall indeed, be masters in our own houses without having the power to order our servants about to whom we shall be bound to pay their unbecomingly high salaries, guarantee their pensions and leaves and promotion and what not. It will be easy enough for these so-called civil servants to set at naught not only the policy, decisions and orders of their so-called superiors, the ministers, but to create deadlocks, which will be set down to the discredit of Indians who will be branded as incompetent, and inexperienced ministers to whom it was a mistake, it will be said, to transfer powers.

In the name of preventing commercial discrimination against the British it is really intended that the Indian should be discriminated against in the future as he has been in the past. It must be the experience of all businessmen who have anything to do with the Government and they cannot move an inch without coming across the Government in some form or another how at every step they have to face situations which a Britisher here has not to face. Go to the coal fields. They will tell you how it is difficult for an Indian colliery owner to get a railway siding to his colliery, how it is difficult for him to get wagons and how the Indian is everywhere discriminated against in practice. I am not mentioning how it has been possible for a few British concerns to get leases of practically the whole area with the best seams of coal and how Indians have to be content with second and third class collieries and even these they get with difficulty.

MANIPULATION OF FREIGHTS

I am not forgetting that colliery lands are largely owned by Indians. We know how these things are managed, specially when the owner happens to be a ward of court. The manipulation of railway freights offers an easy handle. When I was looking after the affairs of the All-India Spinners' Association in my province I calculated some years ago that the cost of transport of cotton from Sewan (in the district of Saran where cotton is largely grown) to Madhubani in the district of Darbhanga where we produce our best and largest quantity of Khadi, both the districts being within the same division of Tirhut under a Commissioner, was the same as that of transporting cotton from Bombay to Japan and bringing back the cloth made of that cotton to Bombay. I do not know if there has been a change in this respect recently. Similarly, I was told that the cost of transporting coal from South Africa to Indian cotton mills was the same as that of transporting it from the coal fields of Bihar to the same mills. I am mentioning these few illustrations and they can be multiplied to show how in the past the whole policy of the Government of India has been regulated with an eye not to the benefit of Indians but of foreigners, and if by any chance any minister has the temerity to try to be just he will at once be held up as discriminating against the Britisher and the Governor-General or the Governor will have no difficulty in invoking his special responsibility for perpetuating the injustice.

As regards the Indian States, we have already had illustrations how activities of their subjects in favour of constitutional reforms can be throttled and the special responsibility of the Governor-General or the Governor in this respect will be used for preventing the virus of democracy from spreading into these States.

DICTATORSHIP OF VICEROY

So much for special responsibilities. The discretionary powers of the Governor-General and the Governors are of a most drastic kind. Under the existing constitution, the Governor has the power of certification and veto, but under the proposal embodied in the White Paper, he can also send message to the legislature not to proceed with a certain measure of legislation as also to proceed in a certain way; not to pass certain laws as also to pass certain others or that a particular measure must be passed by a particular date and in the event of the legislature refusing or failing to obey his command, it will become a Governor-General's or Governor's act which will have the force of an Act of legislature without having the odium attached to the name of "ordinance" and without the fetters of a limited duration, which an ordinance has. These proposals place India under a virtual dictatorship. Mr. Churchill, described the position admirably in another context:

"The Viceroy or Governor-General was armed with all the powers of a Hitler or a Mussolini. By a stroke of pen, he could scatter the constitution and decree any law to be passed or martial law, which was no law at all. Of all these he was the sole judge. Such a functionary was a dictator and he had a very powerful army."

All this power is given not only to the Governor-General but even to Provincial Governors, who are, for the first time, to be invested with powers to pass ordinances and Governor's Acts and all other powers within their spheres which the Governor-General possesses in respect of the country as a whole.

ASSEMBLY'S EXISTING POWERS CURTAILED

The White Paper proposals further take away certain powers which are now possessed by the Assembly in however attenuated a form they may be. Thus, a discussion of the Railway budget used to furnish an opportunity for the ventilation of grievances in connection with railway administration. Railways could now be discussed and voted upon by the Central legislature but the creation of the proposed statutory railway authority would have the effect to preclude the future Government and legislature from making any effective criticism of any matter transferred to the statutory authority. That this is not a negligible matter is apparent from the fact that the Railways have some 800 crores invested in them and are very largely national concerns already and where they are not so they are soon passing into the hands of the state.

FINANCE

When we come to consider the question of finance, the illusory nature of the so-called reforms becomes still more apparent. It has been calculated that 80 per cent of the Central revenue in the Central Government will be eaten up by army expenditure, Debt service, guaranteed pensions and allowances, which will be outside the vote of the Assembly, and the remaining 20 per cent with which alone the Minister, supposed to be responsible to the legislature could play would be subject to a vote of the upper chamber which could bring it, before a joint session of both Chambers for final determination. Further, if the Governor-General regards the demands for grants by the Ministers under any head inadequate for the discharge of his special responsibility, he may include any additional amount which he regards necessary for the discharge of such special responsibility, and the legislature will not be at liberty to vote on the same. Thus it is apparent that the control of the ministry over the public purse is practically nil in the centre.

Considering the proposals from the point of view of the burden they impose on the country it has been said on high authority that the introduction of provincial autonomy will involve an annual expenditure of 12 to 18 crores and that of responsibility in the centre another 2 crores every year. In a country which is admittedly the poorest in the world where the cost of administration is too heavy and certainly out of all proportion to the income per capita of the population under it, any addition to the already unbearable burden cannot but be regarded with the greatest misgiving, and no responsible person can easily reconcile himself to this additional burden as a price for reforms so illusory, so retrograde and so calculated to perpetuate and tighten the stranglehold on the country.

FUTURE IN THE AIR

There is no provision for any automatic growth or development in the constitution. Everything does and will continue to depend on the sweet will and pleasure of the British Parliament. There is no pretence of self-determination and even the federation which is to come after fulfilment of so many conditions precedent can come only after a second vote of

the Houses of Parliament.

And what is this federation? It is a kind of federation which has no parallel in history. In it the rulers of one third of India will be called in to counteract through their nominees the progressive elected elements of the remaining two-thirds. There is absolutely no mutuality in any respect the princes' nominees will have equal rights with the elected representatives of British India to interfere with the administration of British India without British Indian representatives having any the least voice in the administration of the States, which will continue their autocratic rule without so much as even declaring or guaranteeing the elementary, fundamental rights of citizenship, which are or rather ought to be the basis and foundation of any allegiance which the people may be required to bear to the State. In other words, it will be a kind of federation in which unabashed autocracy will sit entrenched in one-third of India and peep in every now and then to strangle popular will in the remaining two-thirds. But the princes themselves will be more helpless than they are now and will soon realise the effect of a federation which is conceived to keep them free from the baneful interference of British India people but nonetheless subservient to the Viceroy.

SUSPENSION OF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

I have thus far discussed the dual policy of Government. I come now to our own policies and plans. Events have somehow so happened that since the breach of the Truce in 1932 we have had to steer our course clear of Government policies. The suspension of the Civil Disobedience movement was declared not with reference to any declaration of policy by Government, but with reference to the peculiar moral and spiritual character of our struggle.

I will not go into the events that led up to the historic Patna decision of May 1934—how Gandhiji successfully challenged from jail the Communal Award of the Premier which had threatened to vivisection the Hindu community in twain, how Gandhiji intensified the movement for the abolition of untouchability, and his eplo fast as part of it, and his release, the Poona Conference and how as a result of things he had heard and seen during the great Harijan tour he came to recommend to the A.I.C.C. suspension of the Civil Disobedience and confining it to himself. Let the country study the course of events in the statements Gandhiji has issued from time to time.

Some of the factors which must have weighed with Gandhiji when he recommended suspension of Civil Disobedience as a mass movement could not have escaped the notice of even casual observers. Two weaknesses seem to me to have dogged our footsteps. Firstly, the Congress workers had been gradually and perhaps unconsciously led into adoption of methods of secrecy, which regarded what would have been an open battle of defiance into a battle of wits. It was not realised that Satyagraha is essentially a fight on a higher moral plane in which suffering is openly courted and cheerfully borne and which aims at conquering the opponent by an appeal to his moral sense and in which any attempt to overreach him rebounds with fatal effect on the Satyagrahi himself.

Secondly, it must be also admitted that the attack of the Government on a vulnerable point succeeded. People were not prepared to lose property to the extent they were prepared to lose liberty and even life, and when heavy fines and confiscation of property in lieu of fines and confiscations started on a wholesale scale, gradually demoralisation set in and ultimately broke the backbone of the movement. Attempt was made to continue the struggle by confining it to those individuals who had faith in it, and taking it out of the methods of secrecy. That partly explains the Poona and the Patna decisions.

COUNCIL ENTRY

It has had to be suspended in the very interests of the movement and those of the country. The principal reason was our own weakness, and yet I do not feel that there is any reason to be down-hearted. Our object is nothing less than the liberation of a vast country which is as big as a continent, with its varied population of many castes and creeds and speaking different languages. The response which the country has made from one end to the other to the call of the Congress, has been splendid and we have reason to be proud of it. Because our object is great and the task difficult and tremendous we have to consider our own shortcomings and defects.

ably curtailed and the representation of the Working Committee and the All-India Congress Committee and certain announcements which Mahatma Gandhi has made have been subjected to very searching criticism. The value and importance of these resolutions and the statements of Mahatmaj have brought in the forefront of discussion certain fundamental considerations. The first statement, which Mahatmaj issued from Patna on the 7th April last, simultaneously with his correspondence with Dr. Ansari announced his advice to the Congress and Congressmen to suspend Civil Disobedience except with regard to himself and those who believed in entry into legislatures, to take up the programme of Council Entry. Both these items were considered at great length at a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee at Patna in the following May and were endorsed by it. The Council Entry programme naturally led to the creation of the Congress Parliamentary Board which has been entrusted with the work of organising, guiding and controlling propaganda in favour of election of Congressmen to the Assembly for the time being. Now, to-day we are in the midst of a campaign which has led to the formulation of the Congress policy in the legislatures in regard to the policy of ruthless repression on which all parties in it are agreed but also, unfortunately, on what has been called the Communal decision of the British Government on which all are not agreed.

COMMUNAL AWARD

It will be recalled that after the Second Round Table Conference, the British Government announced its decision settling from its point of view the questions of communal representation in the legislatures under the reform constitution. The decision was given because the Indian members of the Round Table Conference were unable to arrive at an agreed settlement of the outstanding differences on the constitutional questions amongst the various communities in India, it has created the unfortunate position that whilst we are unable to agree among ourselves, it is also impossible to accept this decision which is anti-national in many respects and is calculated to retard the progress of the country towards a common national outlook. On the other hand, it cannot be denied that some of the minorities, particularly the Mussalmans, are opposed to rejecting it or think in the main it safeguards their interests. The Working Committee had, therefore, to decide the question on which a large section of Hindus and Sikhs are on the one side and practically all Mussalmans, with a few leading exceptions, and perhaps members of some other minority communities are on the other, the former favouring the unqualified rejection of the decision and the latter equally strongly favouring its acceptance, until it was replaced by an agreed statement. Under the circumstances, the Working Committee had no other alternative but to point out the unsatisfactory and anti-national nature of the decision hoping at the same time to be able in course of time to replace it by an agreed settlement, and to that end not to divert the attention of the country by creating an agitation in favour of either accepting or rejecting it.

MAHATMA'S STATEMENT

But events have marched quickly during the past few weeks. Mahatma Gandhi has just made two statements of far-reaching importance in which he has recorded his reading of the history of the past fifteen years, placed his finger on the secret places of our heart and given us a warning for the future. Not even his worst critics have challenged his analysis and some have even gloated over the situation in an "I told you so" spirit. It will be best for us and for our country if even at the end of these fifteen years of our struggle we realise the true situation. The first statement was in the nature of a challenge and a feeler, the second is the result of the country's reaction to the first. In the first he declared the things that he holds dearer than life itself—truth and non-violence and khadi, reform and revolution through conversion and not compulsion. He said that as one section of the country was flinching away from these articles of faith and as the other was giving no effect to the allegiance to them which it professed from year to year there was nothing for it but for him to return to the Congress. In the second

statement he declares his conviction that his retirement is inescapable, but as he retires in order to be of more service to the Congress and the country than heretofore, he has also suggested a reform in the constitution which alone can save the Congress from disruption.

Now that leaders like Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Dr. Ansari and the Khan Brothers have given their hearty assent to the correctness of Gandhiji's decision I do not think it is necessary for me to take up your time discussing the pros and cons of the question of his retirement. I should certainly have done so if my own mind ran counter to the opinions of these colleagues, but I am in hearty agreement with them, though the mind and heart both boggle at the thought of his retirement. But I am steadier as soon as I remind myself that his decision proceeds out of the depth of his devotion to truth and non-violence and it must spur us on to further effort towards those ideals.

CHANGE IN CONGRESS CREED

But though Mahatmaj has made up his mind not to seek the vote of the Congress on things that make up the warp and woof of his life, I would ask you not to dismiss those things without a thought, and would urge you to realise the implications and to give them some place at least in your programme and your policies. Though I do not claim to have the same living and active faith as Mahatma Gandhi in those things that he has taught, some of us at least to hold dear, I must declare my creed and my conviction about them.

About the amendment in the creed, I would ask you only one question. Have we really understood by "peaceful and legitimate" anything but "truthful and non-violent" all these years? Has the world outside understood our creed differently. All that we can take to-day and all the discredit that critics and our self-introspecting heart pour upon us spring from the fact that we have kept that lofty creed as our ideal. The world should cease to watch our fight with interest if our creed meant anything less than it has meant all these years. Whatever the failure of our civil resistance to civilise our rulers, there is no gainsaying the fact that there should have been much more unshamed brutality than we have been the victims of, if there had not been this great creed proclaimed by us.

EARN FRANCHISE

I next come to the vote franchise and to the much discussed khadi clause. I may say without being guilty of national vanity that there is no other flag in the world which expresses in itself purer and loftier ideals. It rules out in one sweep the fourfold curse of modern humanity, viz., imperialism, militarism, capitalism and industrialism. The spinning wheel and khadi are not only the living link between the classes and the masses, they are symbols of the country's determination to resist all forms of exploitation by non-violent means. They represent an era of purification of politics and private life. Remove the khadi clause and you will snap the living link between the cities and the villages.

A WORD TO SOCIALISTS

To my mind Truth, Non-violence and Khadi represent a triple force whereby we can achieve the whole of the Karachi programme and more. There is section of our countrymen who without having achieved even what we pledged ourselves to do at Karachi insist on crying for more. Whilst I would have no objection to amplifying the Karachi programme and elucidating it wherever there may be any fear of a misunderstanding, I would say emphatically that we should do nothing that compromises by one iota the creed of non-violence. Whatever may be our failures, we have made rapid strides. Let us not by our impatience undo the work of the last fifteen years. My friends, the socialists are keen of a more inspiring ideology and would hasten the elimination of all that stands for exploitation. I should like to tell them in all humility but with all the force at my command that there is no greater ideology than is expressed by the creed of truth and non-violence and that the elimination of the men that exploit must be paid before we can eliminate the men that are exploited and while we have every reason to be proud of what has been achieved, let us not forget that the country is still a vast and unexplored field. Our quarrel is not with the sinner but with the sin and not the sinner who is a greater enemy. Compulsion will never do. It requires inexorable, unflinching determination, unending sacrifice, world forces are above all, God is a great epic struggle, weapons of Satya and Non-Violence. Government and Anarchy are not the end.

ation in the Congress should reflect its hold on the country as a whole. It has been suggested that to make the Congress an efficient deliberative body, the number of delegates should be reduced from 6,000 to 1,000 and each delegate should be regarded not as a representative of a set number of people living within a particular area but should be regarded as in fact he is a representative of the members on the Congress roll and give to those places and provinces proportionally larger representation in the Congress, that will have more members on their rolls and that have been more active in carrying out the Congress programme. Whether they, the members, represent the whole nation or not will depend upon the quantity and quality of service they render. The Congress influence and hold over the people have never depended upon the number on the actual register but they depend upon what it stands for, and the sacrifice that the members have made for achieving the goal.

In conclusion, I would say that in considering Mahatmaj's statements you should remove from your minds any apprehension that you may have that he is going to retire from public life or that by not being physically connected with the Congress his interest will cease or that his help will not be available. I have no such apprehension. I am sure his separation is intended to strengthen and help us and not in any way to weaken or hinder us. I feel that Mahatma Gandhi outside the Congress which does not wholeheartedly accept his programme will be more helpful to the country and the Congress than Mahatma Gandhi inside the Congress with the drag of a big unbelieving majority at his back. I do not, therefore, feel any shock over his impending separation. I do not minimise the effect of such a decision, if he comes to it, but I wish you to have faith in him and I have no doubt that all will be right, whether he decides to work from within or from outside the Congress.

START WITH CLEAN SLATE

Let us start with a clean slate on the work in front of us. The need of the hour is not for a bigger or more inspiring programme, but for the determination to achieve what little we may set before ourselves. The task is immense. There is to-day a greater determination on the part of the rulers not to part with power, as they have succeeded in increasing disruption in our ranks. The ordinance rule of the past four years indicates the extent to which Government can go to suppress the movement for freedom, even though it may be probably non-violent. Bengal and N.W. Frontier have been raped seemingly beyond repair. It is difficult to breathe free in the one and it is impossible to understand the situation in the other. There have been deplorable acts of terrorism in Bengal, but unmanly the whole youth of vast areas is not the way to fight it. The N.W. Frontier Province which has had a severe spell of repression which the brave Pathans led by that selfless and patriotic servant, Abdul Gaffar Khan have borne with exemplary restraint is forbidden ground for him and for his brother. There is constructive work enough and to spare, to occupy the time and energies of those who care for it. The resolution on cent per cent Swadeshi that Mahatmaj has embodied in his programme is a vital one. If the infatuation with high-sounding slogans has not blinded our reasons we should see that khadi with cent per cent Swadeshi is enough to take us to our goal of complete independence which in Mahatmaj's language is an impossible dream without the higher classes merging themselves in those millions who are miscalled lower classes.

There is lastly the Councils programme. The All-India Congress Committee has decided to contest elections to the Legislative Assembly, so that the country might pronounce its verdict on the White Paper and the aggressive policy of the Government. I hope that the electors will show by unmistakable action that the Congress possesses their full confidence. Let us not, however, be led away by the idea that Swaraj can be achieved by anything we could do in the legislatures. We have to remember that the price for freedom must be paid before we can eliminate the men that exploit and while we have every reason to be proud of what has been achieved, let us not forget that the country is still a vast and unexplored field. Our quarrel is not with the sinner but with the sin and not the sinner who is a greater enemy. Compulsion will never do. It requires inexorable, unflinching determination, unending sacrifice, world forces are above all, God is a great epic struggle, weapons of Satya and Non-Violence. Government and Anarchy are not the end.

Appeal To Abide By Congress Decision On Award

(Continued from page 16).

tional weighty reasons prevailed to adhere to these original dates and these requests could not be granted. In view of the difference of opinion on the Working Committee resolution on Communal Award, it is but fair that an opportunity should be given to all parties, including dissenters, to place their point of view before the session and obtain a final verdict. Pandit Malaviya and Sjt. Aney had openly declared their intentions to continue their endeavours in this direction till the last, that is, till this plenary session, to get the Working Committee resolution rescinded. Therefore it was necessary and fair that an early opportunity should be given to them to have their point of view ventilated and placed before this highest authority in the Congress constitution; otherwise, the Cabinet might have been charged with attempting to evade that issue and not giving an opportunity of facing it in the open session. It is hoped and expected that Panditji, having openly sought and invited the verdict and justly claimed the right of audience from this open session, will, as a rigid disciplinarian and one of the oldest Congressmen, abide by its mandate.

Besides I believe that this huge mass, political gathering, is bound to create a great additional demonstration and propagandist effect, not only in this City and Presidency, but all over the country, and the fact that the Council-entry proposal has obtained the sanction of this plenary session, will by itself have great propagandist value and is bound to have greater effect on the Congress-minded electorate in all parts of the country, than any individual or group electioneering campaign; thus, far from hindering the election work this early session will certainly help the Congress candidates I have no doubt that the country will readily and willingly respond to the Congress call and give its whole-hearted support to Congress candidates. I wish them all success.

PATNA RESOLUTION.

In advancing these arguments I have taken for granted that this session will endorse the Patna Resolution on the formation of the Parliamentary Board. So long as Mahatma's blessings to this new parliamentary venture continues, there is no risk of its being successfully challenged from any Congress quarter.

It might be contended that it would be inopportune at this stage, on the eve of the elections to reopen the question of council-entry. It would indeed be so if the principle of Council-entry was still an issue in dispute. But to-day it

is an accepted plank in the Congress platform. And no one could think of tearing it out. And so it would only be in the fitness of things if the programme of the party is so amended as to make it an instrument for the furtherance of freedom.

Such suggestions and amendments as to details of the programme and policy and even in the manifesto would, I respectfully submit, be perfectly legitimate and within the province of every loyal Congressman because that would be in pursuance of and consistent with the patna decision.

EMERGENCE OF SOCIALISM.

In one other aspect also the Bombay session will be considered as unique. This is the first session in which an organised political group within the Congress makes its appearance with a radically different outlook and fundamentally different programme. The Congress Socialist Party born only a few months ago, has emerged with an ambitious programme. It is not for me to criticise or commend the policy and programme of this new party. No political prophet can venture to foretell its fate in the future, but this much can be said that whether this lusty infant will grow into a powerful giant or would succumb to an untimely end would entirely depend upon the capacity of its programme to attune itself to the National ideal and help in the speedier attainment of National freedom.

The question of policy and attitude towards the Indian States will also engage the attention of and await disposal by this august assembly. Whether the Congress should continue the present policy of aloofness or whether the demand of the States' subjects to be merged into and identified with British Indians should be conceded will be another important issue that will have to be solved by the present session.

CHANGE IN GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE.

Coming to the immediate political issue which the Congress will be called upon to tackle we must first take into consideration the change in the Government's attitude between 1932-1934. As soon as it was realised that the 'unlawful' Congress has ceased to be aggressive, Whitehall and Simla grew more and more boastful and vindictive. At the commencement of the struggle all they wanted was only that the Congress should drop 'Direct Action' and that if it did so the reconstruction of Indian politics would be proceeded with on the basis of maximum agreement. The Congress knew the assertion was false. That was why it fought. When the fight was on, the Loyalist, the Liberal and the Constitutional Nationalist and Independents all found fault with the Congress for carrying on a war in the face of such a clear declaration. To-day the work of political reconstruction going on on the basis of maximum agreement? Is not the Congress by common consent, and by hostile testimony the greatest political institution carrying with it the maximum popular support? Is not the new Constitution being hatched by ignoring, alienating this institution? The English Statesman knows his proclamations and professions are false but he has to make them for other reasons than he will care to confess. When our Liberals and Moderates know these professions and professions to be false have they also to support them for other reasons than they will care to admit? Perhaps they have. They have been the willing and enthusiastic dupes of Government's dual policy of Repression and Reforms.

ISSUES IN THE ELECTIONS.

It is this policy of ruthless Repression and mock Reform that will form the issue in the coming elections. To buttress repression with 'popular' support and to paralyse the freedom movement with the opiate of councils, the Bureaucracy depends upon time-servers, toadies and self-seekers. Should they secure their services? God willing, No. The Congress is determined that the mockery of these Reforms shall be exposed and that these weaklings and self-seekers who would sell their own and their brothers' birthright for a mess of political pottage should not be allowed to proceed to the market. Your vote in the coming Assembly elections is a vote on this issue. A vote to a non-Congressman is a power of attorney to him to sell you and your children into perpetual serfdom to Britain. It is a warrant committing the Nation to political purgatory.

THE COMMUNAL TANGLE.

election front has been unhappily disturbed by the needless controversy that has arisen over the Communal Award. The Working Committee has sternly set its face against every attempt to prejudice its decision refusing to discuss the Award as it is pledged to a National solution of the problem. The Working Committee would not be bullied into any situation which could be interpreted by interested communities as an admission of the justness of their mis-conceived demands. Viewed from the strictly national point of view, there is nothing like communal claim. Whenever there has been a dynamic programme, engaging the attention of the entire nation, these false claims have never had a hearing. When the call came to join the colours in the fight for freedom no soldier joined the ranks on the basis of his caste, creed or community. Wherever there has been an opportunity for service willing workers have come forward from every community.

A HAPPY EXAMPLE.

Our own Reception Committee furnishes a happy example. Without any reservations or safeguards by a pure and simple process of free voting and hampered election, the results achieved have proved more satisfactory, than could have been achieved by any elaborate or complicated means of claims adjustment on a communal basis. The representation in our Reception Committee has by such natural process been adjusted almost in proportion to the numerical strength of each community. To those who charge the Congress with communalist tendencies I offer my own instance, as a living, forceful and convincing refutation of that baseless charge. Though I am a member of the smallest community in the country, still purely by strength of non-communal votes I have always topped the polls not only in Congress elections but also in the elections to the Corporation and the Council. The fact that I have been elected Chairman of the Reception Committee is a complete vindication of the Congress position. Again, although the offices in the Committee are distributed purely according to the merits, without reference to major or minor communities, there is a Mahomedan General Secretary in entire charge of the whole Nagar arrangements. The office of G.A.C. a position of great responsibility and trust is entrusted by unanimous choice to another nationalist member of the same community. In the same way, vice-chairmanships and other offices and memberships of various sub-committees are found to be distributed among the various communities and even sects. Such examples are indeed encouraging and ought to inspire confidence in us all, that this problem is capable of a satisfactory solution by us, provided we act in a proper national spirit and do not allow any outside agency to meddle with our domestic affairs.

APPEAL TO PANDITJI.

The differences of opinion over the Communal Award have been unfortunately pushed to such a degree as to result in the formation of a distinct anti-Award group. The step that Pandit Malaviya and Sjt. Aney have taken has caused some jubilation in the ranks of our opponents but their joy is bound to be short-lived. Panditji's intentions are to bring the Award for an open vote and the nation can confidently trust that he and his colleagues will abide by the Congress verdict whatever it might be. For, no one can realise to-day more fully than Panditji the need for unity in Congress ranks.

Whatever the differences, however strong the personal sentiments, or even conscientious objections, all should be subordinated to the final, national tribunal. Here must end all dissensions and bickering. Thenceforward stern discipline and loyal devotion should step in. Any opposition to the final verdict would certainly deserve the appellation of rebellion against the parent body.

GANDHIJI'S CONTEMPLATED RETIREMENT.

Over-shadowing the political questions that will come up for discussion before you is the situation created by Gandhiji's decision to retire from active Congress leadership. The announcement has come as a shock to the entire country. It is a matter of some consolation that he has postponed the final withdrawal till after the present session had met. I am sure I am expressing the views and sentiments of all of you present as well as the citizens of Bombay when I tender to him our grateful thanks for the

consideration he has displayed to the feelings of his numerous friends, colleagues and followers. The statements that he has issued and the course of action that he has chalked out for himself demonstrate the magnanimity and the utter selflessness of this noble soul and his undoubted democratic convictions. Both with a view to avoid the sense of oppression which his towering personality imposes on colleagues and workers and also to find relief for himself from a similar feeling he has after due deliberation decided upon this course. His main object in taking this step would appear to be to encourage fearless thinking and independent judgment in Congress circles.

His voluntary withdrawal is meant to remove all embarrassment to his followers. His critics will be given a fair field. The period of withdrawal is to him a period of personal purification and a preparation for a mightier endeavour. The Congress will miss the vigour of his inspiration and the masses will miss the light to which they had eagerly learnt to look all these fifteen years. But behind all this fear lies the certain hope that all such withdrawal could only be temporary. With an ideal hitched to Freedom, with a life dedicated to service Gandhiji cannot in any accepted sense of the word 'retire'. Inside or outside the Congress he will be the living challenge to all oppression and tyranny and the guiding star to the Congress, to every votary of Freedom.

NEXT PROGRAMME.

Close entwined with the question of leadership lies the question of the future programme. To every soldier of freedom the programme can only be a struggle or a preparation for a struggle. The preparation for the next struggle is our next programme. The attainment of complete National independence is our unalterable objective. The adoption of peaceful means of resistance is our unalterable means. And as our objective is clear and our faith unshaken, I am confident that suitable fresh tactics would soon be evolved leading to a new endeavour. This is the hour not of resting but of planning—planning not for a tactical triumph but for an enduring achievement. In this planning, every devoted son of the Motherland has a part. The Congressman, the Congress worker, the Congress volunteer, the Nationalist and the Socialist have all to sit together and to devise new means of furthering freedom's cause. Each plan and each activity must be judged by only one test, its capacity to develop the nation's strength to assert her dignity, to claim her rights and to regain her freedom.

DIFFICULTIES IN OUR WAY.

Now a word about ourselves. The arrangements for the holding of the Congress session constitute no easy task. Bombay had to take the work up at a very short notice. An unusually heavy monsoon which lasted later than the usual period prevented the work of construction being taken on hand earlier. A petty-minded Government compelled the Reception Committee to choose an out of the way place for constructing the Pandit and other camps. The monsoon has been succeeded by a season of sweltering heat which placed an additional handicap on the workers who had to race against time. The economic depression which the City has been feeling in a more and more acute form made it difficult for the merchants and the professional classes to contribute generously to the coffers of the Reception Committee. The country is generally suffering from a feeling of exhaustion following a period of protracted political struggle and this factor also had its share in adding to the difficulties of the Reception Committee. But quiet and steady work surmounted all these obstacles. At various stages since the formation of our Committee differences of opinion and disagreements on smaller and bigger issues came to be evident and it was only the devotion of the workers to the Congress cause and their high sense of duty which enabled the work to be carried on uninteruptedly.

STERN SENSE OF DISCIPLINE.

A splendid spirit of accommodation and stern sense of discipline and had rendered co-operation easy and fruitful. The construction of the Abdul Gaffar Nagar out of barren rocky wilderness reminds one of fairy tales in which cities sprang up by almost overnight, thrown up by the ge-

INDIA HAS NO CAUSE FOR DESPONDENCY

(Continued from page 18).

with the latest engines of destruction devised by science and human ingenuity. For us there is no turning back. The goal is clear. It is nothing short of Independence.

INDIA'S GOAL.

Independence is the natural outcome of all that the freedom movement in India has stood for. It cannot mean isolation particularly when we remember that it has to be achieved by non-violence. It means the end of exploitation of one country by another and of one part of the population of the same country by another part. It contemplates a free and friendly association with other nations for the mutual benefit of all. It forbodes evil to none, not even to those exploiting us except in so far as they rely upon exploitation rather than goodwill. The sanction behind this Independence movement is non-violence which in its positive and dynamic aspect is good will of and for all. We already see signs of how it has begun appealing to a certain extent to world opinion. This appeal has to become irresistible. It can do so according as the element of distrust and suspicion which has its birth in fear is eliminated and replaced by a sense of security born of confidence in the good-will of India. India having no designs on others will not then need a large army either for its protection against foreigners or for internal peace which will stand guaranteed by the goodwill of her inhabitants. Having no designs on others she will be able to claim immunity from the evil designs of others and her safety will be buttressed and protected by the goodwill of the world at large. Concealed in this light, our Independence ought not to frighten even the British unless they aim at perpetuating the present unnatural conditions.

The method too is crystal clear. It is active dynamic non-violent mass action. We may fail once; we may fail twice; but we are bound to succeed some day. Many have already lost their lives and all. Many more have sacrificed themselves in their struggle for freedom. Let us not be deterred by the difficulties which confront us nor diverted from our straight course by fear or favour. Our weapons are unique and the world is watching the progress of our great experiment with interest and high expectation. Let us be true to our creed and firm in our determination. Satyagraha in its active application may meet with temporary setbacks but it knows no defeat. It is itself a great victory, for as James Lowell put it:

"Truth for ever on the scaffold
Wrong forever on the throne
Yet that scaffold sways the future
And behind the dim unknown
Standeth God within the shadow
Keeping watch above His own."

Such a magical transformation in real life has only been made possible by the powerful hold which the Congress exercises over the public mind. Merchants, engineers, artisans, workmen, all vied with each other in co-operating for the success of the arrangements. It would be invidious for me to mention names where every one has worked with such whole-hearted devotion. To each worker from the humble volunteer/errand boy to the Construction Board and the Secretaries responsible for the work of the various departments I would tender thanks on behalf of the Reception Committee and you all.

While I can claim on behalf of the Reception Committee that we have made every effort to secure the utmost convenience of visitors and delegates, I am conscious that there still might be several drawbacks in the arrangements that we have made. I have already referred to the difficulties against which we have had to contend. I must confess that in spite of our desire and our earnest endeavours we have not come up to the high standard that you will always expect of a City like Bombay. For such manifest failings and shortcomings, the Reception Committee expect to be excused. Nothing remains for me to add but to express the wish that your stay in this Nagar may be happy and pleasant.

May the just and benevolent Providence guide us in our onward march. May He vouchsafe to us the vision to see correctly and the strength to persevere steadily. In his ordering of progress he tempers every movement both in the heat of victory and the cold of defeat. And where the moral is true. He stamps it with Enduring Achievement! Friends, I have done.



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INDIAN PROPAGANDA ABROAD

(Continued from page 8).

and dependent nation like India, ever maligned by interested and disinterested parties alike, has much more need of such understanding and sympathy as we progress with our just and legitimate struggle for political freedom. I wish our Congress leaders realise the necessity even at this late hour and pay full attention to this important aspect of their struggle for Truth, Justice, and Liberty.

Misrepresenting India

I wish to appeal most earnestly to my compatriots and colleagues in the Congress to consider this matter seriously. We are being represented in foreign countries as uncivilized and as a most backward nation in the world. This is being done every day through the Press and on the Platform, through Films and Radio. To counteract this malicious propaganda is a very difficult task in view of the fact that our opponents are not only adepts in the art, but are also very well armed, but this is more the reason that we must organise a Foreign Propaganda Department and establish branches in the principal foreign centres for the purpose of placing facts and figures before the world at large, and by exposing the fallacies of the enemy's reasoning defeating his evil designs. Let me hope that my appeal will reach at least a few sympathetic ears, and that, the Congress at its Bombay session, when deciding the future programme of work, will have this as one of the items of their plank.

Our movement for independence so far has been based on non-violence and justice and love, as our great leader puts it. This fact makes it all the more necessary that we keep the world acquainted with the real situation in India and seek their moral sympathy and understanding. Some of our leaders are in the habit of deluding themselves by saying that our movement is based on justice and truth and therefore we need no propaganda and we need not worry and care for the false propaganda others may be carrying on against us. With all due respect to them, I have to say that such leaders either lack courage to face facts or they lack clear vision. Continued slavery for centuries has its effect and the atmosphere in India does not allow even our most intelligent compatriots to see things clearly. Our ever-increasing communal differences—even our nationalist leaders taking active part in it—is a living proof of this.

Wanted International

Sympathy

Look at Japan where men and women are in general more kind-hearted, more polite, more humble, more strong in their views regarding their god and their religion. Still nothing comes in their way of patriotism. When the question of their country comes up all other questions are automatically and without any effort forgotten. That is real patriotism and not the one we find our so-called nationalist leaders claiming to possess. I am sorry to have gone a bit out of my way. Coming back to my subject, it is unwise to think that because our cause is based on truth we need not care for public opinion. There are religious leaders who believe as firmly, (if not more) as we do that their respective religions are the best; still we find them carrying on vigorous preaching and other propaganda. They go far and near to acquaint people at large with the truthfulness of their respective religion. Similarly, it is necessary to acquaint the world at large about the truth of our struggle in order to secure international justification and approval for our struggle. Recently our leaders have been visiting Europe and America and

they have delivered lectures in different places explaining our condition. These efforts have been undoubtedly very useful in removing misunderstandings to some extent from certain quarters. But, our opponents' propaganda is going on on such a large scale and so incessantly that our sporadic efforts and their results lose their significance immediately.

We must carry on our work abroad on a very large scale and any amount of money spent on this work should be considered as well spent. Branches of the Congress should be opened in every centre of the world and where there are only a few Indians or no Indians residing, official representatives of the Congress should be posted to establish an information bureau. Things should be done in a well organised way, and only responsible men should be entrusted with such work. I say this because it is possible that an irresponsible and weak-minded person may become a prey to the many temptations around him in a foreign country offered by our enemies to win him over and to use him against our own interests. The task is difficult, but it has to be done at any cost.

India In Japan

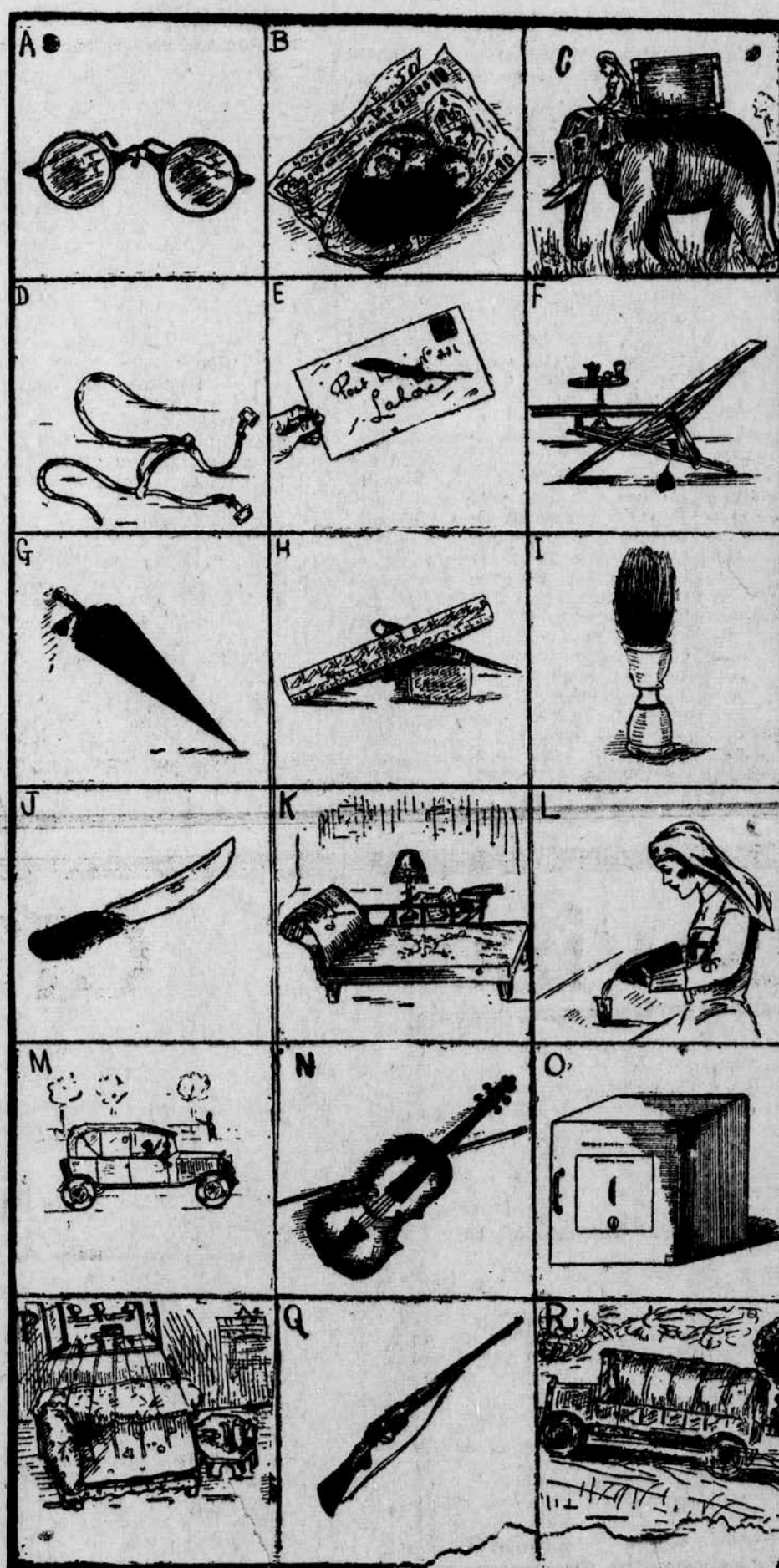
Such of our leaders as from time to time go abroad, should not forget the fact that the centre of world's activities is gradually shifting from West to East and that Japan has been attracting the attention of the whole world to-day. Other European nations have realised it and they are acting. To me it seems that it is as much necessary to educate the public opinion in Japan as it is in other parts of the world, if not more. Our Congress branch in Japan is doing its bit and if our leaders who go abroad include in their programme a trip to Japan they will render great service to our cause. The public in Japan is sufficiently interested in our affairs and it is a misrepresentation of facts to say that they are interested in conquering the Indian market and therefore are selfishly interested in our affairs. I know there are other kinds of propaganda going on in India too. But, I am firm in my conviction that they are false and being carried on by interested parties. It is a fact that the present Japanese sympathy for India is not purely altruistic. They have, undoubtedly, their own economic interest in mind, but that is one of the reasons and not the sole reason. As public interest has been aroused in Japan towards India, this opportunity can be used by our opponents in further misrepresenting our cause by false propaganda, if our own propaganda is not handled with earnestness. May I request the Congress to pay attention to this?

Indians' Duty

So far as Indians abroad are concerned, they have a clear duty before them. In whatever business they may be interested, they should understand it clearly that they are taken as representatives of India. They are considered as representing their people's type. It matters little who they are, but whatever they do and say has a great bearing upon the public opinion of the country in which they are working. And they can be instrumental in creating good opinion among the people around them if they act and behave like gentlemen and help to spread a correct knowledge of the Indian situation and the object of our struggle among them. Each one of us must realise the responsibility and consider himself as an unofficial ambassador of Mother India.

I have nothing further to add at present. I hope these words will go to some extent in throwing light on the situation abroad in connection with our national struggle. These are my own views, but, I am sure all those colleagues who are interested in our country's work abroad will find them reasonable and based on facts.

(The writer of this article, Mr. A. M. Sahay, is the soul of Congress movement in Japan, where he has been residing for the last twelve years. Mr. Sahay, having given up his study of medicine in 1920 in pursuance of the Non-cooperation movement, was working till Gaya Congress as the private secretary of Babu Rajendra Prasad. He has been carrying on vigorous propaganda on behalf of India in Japan since he went there and was instrumental in organising many organizations for the study of Indian problems among the Japanese university students and political circles. He organised with five Indian friends, the Japan branch of the National Congress in Kobe in 1928 and to-day the Committee is doing admirable work under his able leadership. Public in Japan has recognised in him a real patriot and he has created a position among the Japanese public of which every Indian can be rightly proud.)

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1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of Rs. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under:-

A. HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may if they so wish, hand over their entries at our office with entrance fee of Rs. 8, in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office hours from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

B. REGISTERED POST—Entries by Registered Post must be sent to our Office address: Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay. (Registered covers to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office).

C. ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to:-

THE COMPETITION MANAGER, POST BOX NO. 706, BOMBAY.

2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the Entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 14th November, 1934, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Correction or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of Ties, the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition of the "Bombay Chronicle", "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel." The Prizes will be announced on the 22nd November, 1934.

ENTRY COUPON

Illustrations	Illustrations	Illustrations	Illustrations
Left	Right	Left	Right
A		J	
B		K	
C		L	
D		M	
E	17	N	
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HEALTH OF PRESIDENCY IMPROVES

Cholera & Plague Figures Record Fall During Week

The following is the official report of the health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending October 20:

CHOLERA.
The presidency cholera figures for the week were 321 attacks and 169 deaths against 576 attacks and 285 deaths in the previous week. Ahmednagar district reported 61 attacks and 33 deaths against 116-47 in the previous week; Satara 65-35 against 51-22; Sholapur 39-16 against 33-8 West Khandesh 38-16 against 20-2; East Khandesh 26-13 against 43-23; Nasik 25-7 against 23-12; Broach 23-15 against 38-17; Thana 16-11 against 61-37; Panch Mahals 11-11 against 59-24; Kaira 6-6 against 56-44; Surat 3-4 against 55-39; Bijapur 4-1 against nil and Belgaum 4-1 against 3-3.

PLAGUE.
In the presidency excluding Sind there were in all 474 attacks and 288 deaths from plague against 583-320 in the previous week. The returns by districts including town circles were as follows:—Dharwar 151 attacks and 86 deaths against 164-68; Satara 184-122 against 136-96; Bijapur 70-37 against 101-44; Belgaum 53-35 against 107-60; Sholapur 6-6 against 37-27; Poona 4-1 against 8-8 and Ahmednagar 6-1 against 27-15.

Plague has also recorded a fall during the week but Gadag town in Dharwar district and Gulegdud in Bijapur district are rather badly affected and recorded 20 attacks and 9 deaths and 25 attacks and 10 deaths respectively.

SMALL-POX.
The small-pox figures for the week are:—West Khandesh 27 attacks and 5 deaths; Satara 22-0; Belgaum 19-6; Nasik 16-6; Poona 14-6; Kanara 11-2; Ahmednagar 3-2; Dharwar 2-0; Bijapur 2-0; Kolaba 1-0; Sholapur 1-0 and Bombay City 6-1. Total 123 attacks and 28 deaths against 140-34.

MAHATMA GANDHI TO VISIT

Shoorji Vallabhdass Swadeshi Bazar

Mahatma Gandhi will preside on the occasion of the third year annual celebration of Shoorji Vallabhdass Swadeshi Bazar (Zaveri Bazar, next to Mulji Jetha Market) to-morrow (Sunday) at 8 a.m., when Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and other Leaders will be present. Mahatma Gandhi will deliver an address on the occasion and loud speakers will be installed in the specially erected Shamiana to broadcast his speech.

SON STABS FATHER

HYDERABAD (Sind), October 26.

While on their way coming to the city of Hyderabad (Sind) to hawk butter, two Muslim cowmen, father and son, from words came to blows.

In the altercation that ensued the son, whipping out a knife plunged it into the stomach of his father, killing him instantaneously.

The murderer was arrested on the spot.—United Press.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

In the previous week. Eight attacks and 5 deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the presidency during the week as against 12 attacks and 5 deaths in the previous week. Ahmedabad town reported 4 attacks and 4 deaths during the week; Poona city 2-0 and Bombay city 2-1.

MALARIA.
The medical officers appointed on anti-malarial duty in the presidency proper visited 108 villages and treated 2,377 persons. Of these, 1,284 were treated for malaria. The number of children and adults examined for spleen was 3,206 and 935 of these were found with enlarged spleen.

INFLUENZA.

Three deaths from influenza were reported from Bombay city during the week.

CONGRESS STANDS FOR MASSES

Rajen Babu's Assurance To Workers' Deputation

The workers of Bombay who had assembled in a mass meeting a few days back to make preparations for presenting an address of welcome to Sjt. Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress, had elected a representative committee to make the necessary arrangements about the presentation of the address.

The representatives of this Committee sought an interview with the President-elect which was granted on Thursday.

Rajendra Babu asked the delegation to put their case before him. The representatives of the workers, explaining their position, said that owing to all sorts of propaganda among the workers an impression was gaining ground that the workers had nothing to do with the Congress and in fact the Congress was a body which was opposed to their interests. The representatives assured the President that this was an absolutely erroneous impression. So far as the bulk of the workers in Bombay was concerned, it was certainly behind the Congress and looked to Congress for the redress of their grievances.

INVITED TO LABOUR AREA.

On behalf of the workers of Bombay, they would assure the President that so far as the workers were concerned they were not much concerned with political parties and propagandist organisations. Their concern was about their own grievances and who ever helped them to redress their grievances was their friend.

In the end the representatives of the workers made an earnest appeal to the President that he should come to the labour area and accept the address of welcome that they proposed to give him.

Sjt. Rajendra Prasad thanked the representatives of the workers for the cordiality with which



The Congress "Press Gallery": Pressmen are seen taking notes at Thursday's meeting of the Subjects Committee.

FREE MUSIC FOR GERMAN POOR.

Free admittance is granted every first Sunday in the month to the concerts given by the Heidelberg Municipal Orchestra during the winter season, for those who cannot otherwise afford the joys of concert going. Works by Schubert, Beethoven, Mozart, Weber, Haydn and Brahms will be performed this season.

The concerts will have an educational value. Each item in the programmes will be followed by a short explanatory lecture, and the performance will then be repeated.

They had welcomed him. He said that as the President of the Congress it was his duty not only to hear the grievances of the workers but to do everything in his power to get these grievances redressed. The Congress had often declared that it stood for the masses and certainly Congress was in duty bound to substantiate that claim.

The delegation expressed their gratitude for the assurances given by the President and requested him to come to the labour area on his next visit.

RASHTRA BHASHA SAMMELAN

The Rashtra Bhasha Sammelan will be held at the Arya Samaj Pandal, Congress Nagar, at 9 a.m. (S.T.) to-day (Saturday). Seth Govind Dass will preside. Sjt. Premchand the Great Hindi Novelist is the Chairman of the Reception Committee.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Pandit Malaviya, Abdul Gaffar Khan, Kaka Kalelkar, Dr. Patil, St. Purushottamdas Tandon and others are expected to attend. Admission is free.

Sir Maharaj Singh's Successor

NEW DELHI, Oct. 26. Though no official announcement has yet been made, it is now learnt that the Governor-General has selected Syed Reza Ali as his Agent in South Africa who will proceed there in January to relieve Sir Maharaj Singh.

Syed Reza Ali who is a Member of Council of State, was a Member of Public Service Commission, and also a Member of the Deputation headed by Sir Devaprasad Sarvadikary, who toured Kenya and South Africa about 8 years ago in connection with certain Anti-Asiatic Legislation enacted that time.—United Press.

HOSTEL FOR LINGAYAT STUDENTS

Lady Brabourne Performs Opening Ceremony At Belgaum

Lady Brabourne performed the opening ceremony of the Hostel of the Lingayat College, Belgaum and Lord Brabourne laid the foundation stone of another hostel on Friday.

Addressing the Lingayat community on the occasion, H. E. the Governor said:—

I do not intend to take the risk of marring this atmosphere of rejoicing by detaining you with a long speech to-day, especially as my predecessor on the last occasion dealt fully with the aims and aspirations of the Karnataka Lingayat Education Society in the opening of this College and the sympathetic attitude of Government towards them. I need hardly say that I fully associate myself with what he said on that occasion.

As we all know, the foundation stone of the fine building which Lady Brabourne has just declared open, and which you have done us the honour to call the Brabourne Hostel, was laid by Sir Frederick Sykes only last year, and now already the Society has been able to project the scheme, and obtain funds, for the building of a second hostel for Lingayat students, to be known as the Lingayat Hostel, of which I have just laid the foundation stone. These are no small achievements at the present time and I am sure you owe a debt of gratitude to all those who have been concerned in these schemes and have liberally subscribed towards them.

As to the two requests made by the Society, I have no hesitation in promising that any educational schemes which it may put forward in the future will receive the sympathetic consideration of Government. The question of building grants is a more difficult one. I understand that the Society's application has reached the Director of Public Instruction, who will, I am sure, give it due consideration consistently with the grant-in-aid rules and the budget provision at his disposal.

ROUND-THE-WORLD GOODWILL TOUR

American Youth Arrives In Ceylon

COLOMBO, Oct. 26.

Having already travelled in Australia, New Zealand, Philippines and China, Mr. Robert K. Burns, a representative of American youths has arrived in Ceylon. This graduate of the University of Washington who left America last February is on a round-the-world "goodwill tour."

Interviewed Mr. Burns said that American youths to-day were using the advantage of their university education to instruct the masses so as to secure a growth of enlightened opinion on question of national importance. Throughout his tour, Mr. Burns explained that he is appealing to the youth of other countries to accept a similar responsibility. In essence, his aim is the interchange of ideas between the youth of the world.

From Ceylon he goes on to India, South Africa, Italy, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Germany, France and England.—United Press.

Well-known Engineers And Machinery Merchants

Readers' attention is drawn in to-day's issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" to the full-page advertisement of Messrs. Eruch D. Engineer and Co., the well known Engineers and Machinery Merchants of Bombay. They are sole agents for the machinery, manufacturers, Messrs. Crossley Bros. Ltd., whose machineries are well-reputed throughout the world.

India is passing through a period of transition in all spheres of activities, especially industrial. She is rapidly passing from the old to the new industrial organisation, and new industries are being introduced, organised and developed on large or small scale production. There is an all-round effort and enthusiasm for the development of industries of all kinds—large or small—and the great industrialists, owners of factories, Mills, Gins and etc., will, with considerable advantage, refer for their mechanical equipment, to Messrs. Eruch D. Engineer and Co., who hold large stocks of machinery of all kinds—for milling, ginning and factories etc.

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9. If workmen are to be protected there is a policy to cover the employer.

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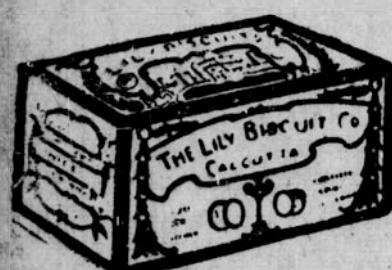
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"FRONTIER GANDHI" AMONG VOLUNTEERS



Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan inspecting the Congress Volun-
teers on Thursday morning. Photo shows the volunteers
forming a guard of honour for the Khan

Marvel Of Handspinning At Khadi Exhibition

Precious Treasures Which Stagger The
Imagination Of Most Luxurious

The Jt. Hon. Secretaries of the
All-India Khadi Exhibition write:—

The Khadi Exhibition of the
present Session of the Congress
marks an epoch in the progress of
Khadi manufacture in the land.
Those who believe that the econo-
mic prosperity of the country
means the welfare of the rural
masses will miss a splendid op-
portunity if they fail to pay a
visit to the Khadi Court of the
Exhibition. Unlike the previous
exhibitions, the present one has
been planned on a gigantic scale
and in a scientific and methodi-
cal manner. This part of the Ex-
hibition is most revealing and in-
structive both from the view of
art and economies.

The Khadi Court is divided into
four parts:—First comes the
Khadi Exhibits Courts around
which are located Khadi Stalls
from more than a dozen prov-
inces of India. Among side the
Exhibits Court there lies the self-
sufficiency Court. The Demon-
stration Court otherwise called the
village Industries Court or "Ras
Village" lies at the north end of
the Exhibition Grounds.

RARE TREASURES.

Of these four groups the self-
sufficiency Court is the most inter-
esting one. This Court contains
specimens of Khadi from 16 Pro-
vinces, spun and woven by indi-
viduals who wear the product of
their labour. Here you find cloth
of yarn spun by Gandhi in Ye-
ravda Jail, of Babu Rajendra Pra-
sad, and sample of yarn spun by
Leaders of various Provinces.
Herein also lies the beautiful Sari
of yarn of 60 counts spun by Mr.
Madhav Desai which was present-
ed to Mrs. Devdas Gandhi at her
marriage by the illustrious spin-
ner. Also the cloth produced by
Sheth Jammalal's old mother and
another by the Sardar and his
daughter.

Another rare treasure in this
court is a 60-year old cotton Sari
with silk borders from Andhra-
sha. You also see the picture of
C. P. (Marathi) villagers spinning
in the field while watching the
crops. If one scans with diligence
the various other valuable articles
in this Court one will find many
other things of artistic and human
value.

KHADI EXHIBITION COURT.
This court reveals the wonders
of Khadi which will amaze the
most fastidious. It contains "11
varieties of cloth which will satis-
fy the taste of the multi-millionaire
and the most fashionable. All
around the walls are hung most
attractive curtains chiefly from
the Punjab and Andradasha with
exquisite designs of peacocks, palm
trees, flower pots, bounties etc.,
all printed in Indian Colours.

Many precious treasures which
would stagger the imagination of
the most luxurious amongst us
have been collected and preserved
in this Court, for the edification
of the visitors. One such asset is
the famous Kashmir Shawl made
of four costing Rs. 137 the soft
touch of which gives you the im-
pression of the finest kind of silk.
Another unique exhibit is the Mys-
ore silk Sari hand-reared and
hand-woven with designs of flow-
ers on the borders woven with
golden threads. But the kindle-
lace will surely go to the Jame-
war Shawl of Kashmir costing Rs.
782 which is worn exclusively by
members of the royal family and
whose manufacture by the dexter-

ious hand requires three years for
completion. Needless to add that
the shawl is entirely hand-spun
and hand-woven—a triumph of
industrial art inimitable by any
other people in the world.

The "Galeechas" or miniature
carpets of Andhradesha with plea-
sing designs on them and posses-
sing a very smooth surface are
another interesting set of beau-
tiful articles in this Court. These
little finished articles are the work
of young boys of Andhra villages.

MARVELS OF HAND SPINNING.

It is in this court that you find
the woollen "Pashmina," 65 inches
in width so exquisitely delicate
and so fine in its texture that it
passes through a signet ring—the
wonder and at the same time the
pride of Khadi which no machine
in the world howsoever advanced
had ever succeeded in imitating.
The ring-muslin of Andhradesha
45 inches in width is another ex-
ample of this marvel of hand-
spinning which is a despair of the
most up-to-date machine.

No less wonderful is the indi-
genous type of printing called the
Kalamkari printing wrought by
ladies with the help of brush and
not with the aid of any blocks. It
is a complicated process requiring
great skill of the hand to produce
the thrilling artistic effect.

DEMONSTRATION COURT.
This court is the most organici-
ally arranged and gives a picture
of India in her own rural great-
ness and her love of freedom. As
you enter this simple and unosten-
tentious enclosure, you first come
across a family of Ras Village,
spinning and weaving. The mem-
bers of this family were the vic-
tims of great suffering during the
non-tax campaign having lost
nearly Rs. 60,000 worth of their
property.

Another centre of attraction in
this court is the Sudarshana
Charkha of Mysore. It is a simple
and noble hand-spinning device
costing Rs. 45. You can spin a
thousand yards per hour in this
wheel.

A takli-self spinner who spins
500 yards per hour shows next
what the takli can achieve. Near-
by is a Harijan family spinning
and weaving.

STRIKING EXHIBITS.
But the most striking exhibit of
this court is the hut where the
Salvi weavers from Patan (Gue-
rat) are weaving the famous Patol-
as. Every yarn of the patola is
at first coloured bit by bit by dif-
ferent colours in such a way that
when the warp and the weft are
joined, the beautiful designs plan-
ned in the mind of the weaver
now express themselves in won-
derful way and produce a great
artistic effect.

Further on you meet an Eng-
lish Lady by name Miss Marie Barr
who is seen spinning in all her
grace.

Another hut is occupied by a
Ranipara family of Bardoli
whose members give the visitors
demonstrations in spinning, card-
ing, spinning and weaving.

At the entrance to this Court
lie the world-renowned products
of Farukabad printers. The vari-
ous designs imprinted with Indian
colours on the hand-spun and
hand-woven articles are a verit-
able feast to the eyes. Nearby lies
the hut occupied by the Khadi
Sarajiam Karyalaya of Bardoli
showing the enormous improve-
ments made in the accessories of
hand spinning.

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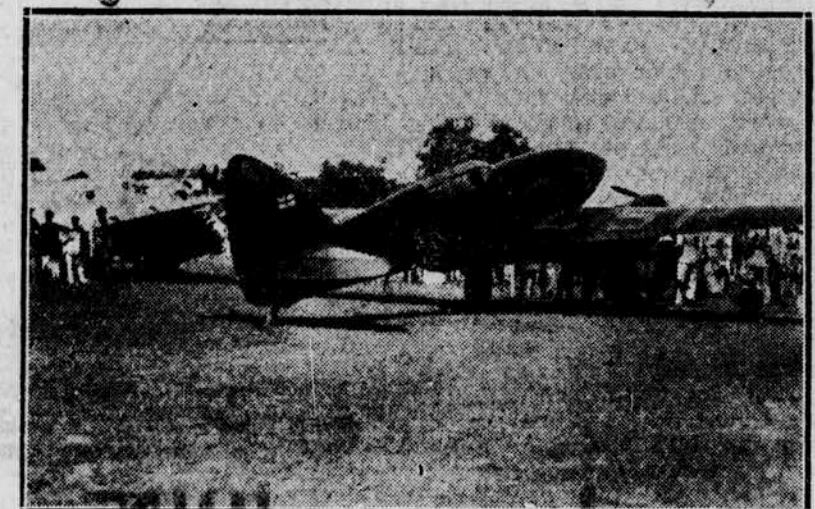
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Mr. C. W. A. Scott (centre), winner of the London-Melbourne Air Race, chatting with Press Representatives at the Bamrauli Aerodrome.



The winner of the Air Race, "Grosvenor House", being refuelled at the Bamrauli Aerodrome.



The Mollisons' plane under repairs at Bamrauli.

Jones And Waller To Attempt Fresh Record

Fitzmaurice Sets Out To Beat Scott's Time Of 71 Hours

LONDON, Oct. 25. According to a report from Melbourne, Cathcart Jones and Waller, who completed the 11,350 mile journey from England in under five days time which, until a week ago, would have smashed all previous records—may attempt a speed flight back to England in their De Havilland Comet, in order to establish a fresh record for the double journey. Meanwhile Colonel Fitzmaurice who withdrew his Bellanca from the race because he wanted to carry 8,000 pounds weight of petrol when his American certificate of airworthiness authorised him to carry only 5,000 pounds, has now passed the necessary tests with the former amount, and may leave Lyne for Australia to-morrow in the hope of breaking the time made by Scott and Black for the journey 71 hours.

Keen Contest For 6th Place.

The fourth place in the speed contest of the Air Race to Australia was taken on Thursday by Cathcart Jones and Waller who, in their De Havilland Comet, passed the finishing line at Melbourne at 2-54.15 p.m. local time or 4-52.15 a.m. Greenwich Mean Time. No other competitors have yet reached the Australian continent. The fifth position is still held by MacGregor and Walker, who are reported to have left Batavia for Darwin. Hewett and Kay are following them closely and have arrived in Batavia. An even smaller margin separates the machine piloted by Stodart and Stodart and that of Lieutenant Hansen, who lie seventh and eighth. The Dane was first to reach Calcutta, but the Englishmen got away 15 minutes before their rival. They had increased their advantage to 1-12 hours at the next checking point, Rangoon, and are now reported

at Alor Star on the way to Singapore.

Melrose, who is ninth, has left Calcutta.

Scott and Black Win Two Events

In the handicap event the result is still open. An unofficial check in Melbourne indicates that Scott and Black won both the speed and handicap races, but under the rules the same aircraft cannot receive the prize-money for both. Parmentier and Moll might prefer to take the larger prize for the first in the handicap race, than for the second in the speed race, but as their three passengers were dropped at Albury, their plane will have to be rehandicapped as though that weight had been jettisoned at the start of the race.

The Americans Turner and Pangborn have not entered for the handicap. Jones and Waller entered for both events, their allowance for the handicap being only 36 minutes, as compared with 35 hours, 22 minutes, 12 seconds allowed to MacGregor and Walker, who are at present in the fifth position.—B.O.W.

AIR RACE PLODDERS STILL AT IT

ALOR STAR, Oct. 25. The De Soutter Mark II piloted by Hansen will leave at dawn.
BATAVIA, Oct. 25. Hewett and Kay took off in the D. H. Dragon for Rambang at 6/52 p.m.
KOEPAK, Oct. 25. Macgregor and Walker left in the Miles Hawk for Darwin at 5/25 a.m. after repairing a broken oil pipe.

CALL OVER ON CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Mary Tudor Maintains Favouritism At 9 To 1 Against

LONDON, Oct. 25. The following is the latest call over on the Cambridgeshire: 9 to 1 against MARY TUDOR. 12 to 1 WYCHWOOD ABBOT taken and offered. 13 to 1 CAYMANAS offered 14 to 1 taken. 18 to 1 BONDSMAN. 22 to 1 SOLFATARA and FLAMENCO taken and offered. 22 to 1 SPEND-A-PENNY offered 25 to 1 taken. 28 to 1 HIGHLANDER, MATE, SPIRITUELLE and RENTENMARK 33 to 1 STATESMAN and POKER 35 to 1 COMMANDER III taken and offered. 40 to 1 CELESTIAL CITY offered 45 to 1 taken. 40 to 1 THE BLUE BOY and GRAND ROUNDS offered 50 to 1 taken. 45 to 1 LIGHT SUSSEX taken and offered. 45 to 1 MISTOR offered 50 to 1 taken. 50 to 1 ELEDA, BRITISH QUOTA, YOUNG NATIVE, BUCKLAND, ALMOND HILL and BADRUDDIN taken and offered. 50 to 1 AKELA offered 55 to 1 taken. 60 to 1 HOMELY. 60 to 1 ADRIATIC and DENBIGH taken and offered. 66 to 1 LILUM II offered 80 to 1 taken. 66 to 1 TABASCO and GALAPAS offered. 100 to 1 CELADON taken and offered. 100 to 1 GRINDLETON, HOTBUN, LATOI and MOSSORO offered.—Renter's Special.

PROBABLES & JOCKEYS

LONDON, Oct. 25. The following are the Cambridgeshire probabilities with their jockeys:—Denbigh (Nevett.) Mate (Fox), Cavmanas (Ray), Mossoro (Nicol) Light Sussex (Pat Beasley), Flammenco (Harry Wragg), Statesman (C. Smirke), Homly (Steve Donoghue), Rentenmark (Johnstone), Solfatara (Jones), Celadon (Graves), Wychwood Abbot (Perryman), Commander III (H. Beasley), Young Native (Cliff Richards), Buckland (A. Wragg), Mary Tudor II (Bridgland), Bonman (Beary), Highlander (Weston), Spirituelle (S. Britt), Almond Hill (Sam Wragg), Lilium II (Lane), Galapas (Caldwell), Akela (Dines), Spend-a-Penny (S. Smit), Eleda (Sirett), British Quota (Barber), Ardatic (Richardson), Poker (Lynch), Tabasco IV (Pavey), Gordon Richards will ride The Blue Boy of Celestial City.

No jockeys have been selected for the following:—Badrudin, Grindleton, Mistor, Solitude, Latoi, Hot Bun Grand Rounds.—Reuter.

MURDERS ON THE INCREASE

Karachi Public Worker Suggests Enhanced Punishment

KARACHI, Oct. 24. Mr. M. A. Khalig, a public worker of Karachi and president of the Posts and Telegraphs Union has despatched the following telegram to H. E. the Viceroy, Secretary, Indian National Congress, Bombay, Mahatma Gandhi, and Pandit Malaviya:—"Murders due to communal ill-feeling have become order of the day. Prophets of both the major communities are being frequently insulted by mischief-mongers. Thus gulf between two communities is broadening which is detrimental to the political cause. I feel that Section 295-A of I.P.C. is defective, offering less sentence to such crime. Best solutions to avoid blood-shed and discourage crime are to enhance punishment to transportation. Pass such resolutions and create public opinion for amendment of the section."—United Press.

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Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan fondly patting a boy volunteer.



Is Dr. Ansari threatening Sardar Sardul Singh with the prospective miseries of the manual labour franchise?



Are Mrs. Cousins and Mrs. Naidu comparing their jail experiences? Evidently Mrs. Naidu does not seem to be badly beaten!

THEFT NEAR CONGRESS NAGAR?

A daring theft of a gold bar valued at Rs. 6,500 took place near Congress Nagar last night which has engaged the attention of the Bombay C.I.D. who are straining every nerve to trace the culprits. The gold bar belonged to Mr. U. R. Shroff of Mr. P. N. Shroff & Co., Bullion Brokers, doing business at Cowasji Patel Street. Mr. Shroff, it appears, received the gold bar weighing 200 tolas from Allahabad on Thursday. At about 8 p.m. he kept the bar under the seat in his motor car and went to the K.E.M. Hospital. His brother was seated in the car when Mr. Shroff went to the hospital.

On his return they went to a cinema near Polbawdy and stopped the car only for a couple of minutes. Mr. Shroff in the meantime went to the Cinema and phoned to a doctor for appointment. On his return Mr. Shroff drove towards the Congress Nagar. They parked the car near Congress Nagar and while taking tea, Mr. Shroff's brother reminded him of the gold bar and they went to see if it was under the seat or not. They were taken aback when they found it missing. When they left the K.E.M. Hospital, the gold bar was found all right under the seat in the car.

The car was then was not left unattended as Mr. Shroff's brother was seated in the car when Mr. Shroff went to the cinema to phone to the doctor. Apparently the bar was intact then. They subsequently drove towards the Congress Nagar when after parking the car and while taking tea that they remembered about the bar and found it missing.

Deputy Commissioner P. B. Wilkins and Inspector Dyer are making enquiries in regard to the mysterious disappearance of the gold bar. The No. of the bar was R/8928 weighing 200 tolas.

WITNESS AGAIN ABSENT

BOMBAY, Friday. An application for a further adjournment of the case in which Mr. B. G. Horniman is charged with defamation by Bhagwandas Laxmidas was made on Friday morning to Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate third court by Mr. Reuben Solomon for the complainant.

The application was made on the ground that the prosecution witness, who testified to certain transactions of the complainant, was still not available.

This witness was under cross-examination by Mr. Khairaz when the case was adjourned to October 19. On that date the witness was absent and the Magistrate adjourned the case till today and directed that the witness should be present. Mr. Carden Noad, Counsel for the complainant told the Court that the witness was returning to Bombay the next day.

Mr. Reuben Solomon to-day stated that the witness had not returned from his native place as he was ill and asked for a further adjournment.

Mr. E. J. Blom opposed the application as the Court had directed that to-day the defence, must be ready with their witnesses and Mr. Horniman had accordingly made all the necessary arrangements.

The Magistrate, after some discussion, granted the application but told counsel for the complainant that if the witness was not present on the next occasion his evidence would be struck out.

The case was adjourned to November 13.

Mr. Shroff has declared to the police an award of Rs. 500 to the finder of the bar.

"JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE"

Jury's Verdict On Karwar Street Tragedy

POLICE OFFICER FIRED IN SELF-DEFENCE

The Coroner of Bombay concluded on Friday the inquest held on the body of F. V. Chawayya alias Dr. Hope, who died as a result of police firing on September 27 last.

A detailed description of the incident was given on Friday by Inspector G. J. Bird, who was attached to the Palton Road Station, when the shooting took place.

The Coroner's jury unanimously returned a verdict of death due to bullet wounds in the heart, and held it to be a case of justifiable homicide.

Wielded Dangerous Weapon.

In the course of a lengthy verdict the jury stated that the deceased wielded a dangerous weapon, namely, a formidable sword and had inflicted severe injuries on Sergeant Butler and three police constables who were discharging their legitimate duties. The deceased behaved in a furious manner when Inspector Bird went to the scene of offence; and he slashed the Inspector's left arm. "This was sufficient reason for Inspector Bird, to apprehend that his life and the lives of other officers who were with him were in serious danger, and believing that if the deceased was not disabled the deceased would kill him with the sword, Inspector Bird fired two shots with an automatic pistol one of which took effect and resulted in the death of the deceased" added the verdict.

Bravery Of Police.

The Coroner's Jury also added a rider bringing to the notice of the Government the bravery of Inspector Bird, Sergeant Butler and the three injured constables.

Purushottam Giga Shah, brother-in-law of the landlord of Bhupat Building, said that on the day of the incident, he went to the building. His brother-in-law, Rattial, who had gone there before him in company with the Bhayya, came down and told him that the deceased was threatening him with a sword. Witness asked him to report the matter to the police. Rattial later came back with a police constable, and the witness followed them into the third floor. Before witness had mounted a few steps on the third floor, he received a blow on the cheek, and his spectacles fell down. He also retreated from the scene with blood streaming from his cheek. Subsequently police officers came and went upstairs and he heard later the report of a revolver shot. He was removed to the Hospital for treatment.

Inspector Bird's Evidence

Inspector G. J. Bird, now attached to the Nagpada Police Station, giving evidence, stated that on September 27th, he was in charge of the Palton Road Police Station. On the evening of that day he received information that Sergeant Butler had been attacked with a sword in a building at Karwar Street. Witness collected some officers and went to the place. He went to the first floor and saw six persons standing near the door of a room and asked them what the matter was. There was a commotion on the upper floor and he heard the noise of something striking the bannisters.

Suspecting it to be due to the actions of the deceased, witness shouted to him to surrender.

Havaldar's Nose Sliced Off.

Just then Inspector Bird saw a Havaldar coming down with his nose hanging over his mouth and another havaldar followed him who also complained of assault. Witness took an automatic pistol from one of the police officers. Finding that the deceased was still acting like a madman, Inspector Bird fired a shot to scare him. Witness then rushed upstairs to the third floor accompanied by some officers. As he was going up witness was slashed on the left shoulder but he could not see who struck him as it was dark.

Inspector Bird then went to the third floor, and saw the deceased rushing towards him with a drawn sword.

Fired In Self-Defence.

Witness got another injury on the hand. Knowing that his life and the life of other officers were in danger, Inspector Bird

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DIED FROM BURNS

Sanbai Gopal, a Hindu woman living at Forjet Street, died in the J. J. Hospital on Thursday, where she had been taken for treatment of extensive burns. The Bombay police are making inquiries into the cause of her death.

TWO MUSLIM WOMEN FOUND DEAD ON FOOTPATH

Police Make Attempts To Solve Mystery

The dead bodies of two Muslim women aged 50 and 55 respectively were discovered on a footpath near the Churchgate Railway Station on Thursday afternoon. No visible marks of violence, it is stated, were found on the person of the deceased, and the police are making enquiries to clear up the mystery of their death.

Pritan Singh, in his evidence stated that he was a resident on the third floor of Bhupat Building at Karwar Street. He knew the deceased who was living on the same floor. The landlord and the Bhayya came to the deceased's room and asked him to open the door which he refused to do. The landlord then asked him to vacate the room. The deceased, hearing this, opened the door and rushed at the landlord with a drawn sword. The landlord and his companion fled downstairs. Witness then corroborated the evidence given by the other witnesses.

The jury returned a verdict as stated above.

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BOMBAY SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1934

Tri-coloured National Flag

"SYMBOL OF SUFFERINGS AND SACRIFICES OF INDIANS"

Rajen Babu Exhorts To Defend It, At Salutation Ceremony At Abdul Gaffar Nagar

"Remember that thousands of men, women and children had courted imprisonment, faced bullets and left their homes to fight for the preservation of the honour and dignity of the National Flag and maintain its dignity at any cost."

In these words, Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress, exhorted thousands of visitors and volunteers who had gathered at the Flag Salutation ceremony, held on Friday morning, at the Abdul Gaffar Nagar.

Since early morning, crowds of visitors from the city began pouring into the Zenda Chowk.

Delegates from their respective Provincial Camps led Bhajan parties into the Chowk and took their stand around the gigantic flag-staff in an orderly manner. Special arrangements were made for ladies, who attended in large numbers.

The lady volunteers, in their 'kesaria' uniforms, were stationed near the flag-staff, and presented a striking appearance. 1,500 men volunteers attended the flag rally, and the battalion were stationed in an horse-shoe arrangement about the flag-staff. The Cavalrymen held to their position on horse-back, behind the volunteers, and the band of the Congress Volunteer Force was in attendance throughout.

On the circular dais around the base of the flag-staff (Mr. Yusuf Meherally, the G.O.C. with his personal staff and other officers of the Force, was busy from an early hour with a new flag that was made of khadi silk and that was to fly shortly, 110 feet up in the air, and stretching 30 feet in length and 20 feet in breadth.

IMPOSING CEREMONY

Shortly before the arrival of the President, Miss Safia Somji, Officer Commanding, of the Lady Volunteers, stationed the 200 women in uniforms in a horse-shoe arrangement, in front of the flag. Mrs. Kamala devi Chattopadhyaya was seen in a lady officer's uniform mingling freely in the rank and file.

To add to the imposing ceremony prominent Congress leaders, like Abdul Gaffar Khan, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Dr. Syed Mohamed, Mr. Jai Ramdas Douladar, Mr. K. F. Nariman and other officials were present at the function.

The family of Babu Rajendra Prasad was accommodated inside the enclosure. As soon as the President, accompanied by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, arrived, the "Vande Mataram" song was sung by a batch of lady volunteers.

Amidst loud cheers, the President unfurled the tri-coloured flag, which stretched by a continuous breeze, spread to its full dimensions and presented a grand spectacle.

After unfurling the flag, the lady volunteers sang the National Flag Song.

INDIANS' SACRIFICES

Babu Rajendra Prasad, then addressing the volunteers and the gathering, observed that it was a matter for pleasure that after a lapse of three years, they were able to hold the flag-hoisting ceremony on the occasion of a National Congress.

During these three years, it must be remembered, thousands of men, women and children courted imprisonment, faced bullets and left their homes to fight for the preservation of the honour and dignity of the National Flag. Indians now could not afford to lose that dignity earned through many sacrifices. The tri-coloured flag became a symbol of the sufferings and the sacrifices that India had made in the past and under this flag, India must attain her goal of complete Independence.

On this flag the charkha, was the symbol of peace which characterised all the Congress activities. The flag was the symbol of Freedom of a nation, and to defend a flag really meant the defence of a country's freedom, which should be retained at all costs.

DEFEND GLORY OF FLAG

In the end the President appealed to the country to defend the prestige and the glory of the flag, whatever might happen. After the exhortation of the President, the men and women volunteers held an imposing march past, and the President received the salute.

Later in the morning, a route march was held attended by the G. O. C.

ANTI-"AWARD" CONFERENCE MEETS



The Anti-Communal Award Conference was inaugurated by Pandit Malaviya at Worli. Photo shows the Panditji in the centre with Babu Ramananda Chatterji, President of the Conference, on his left and Syt. Aney on his right.

DEPUTATION TO PRESIDENT Rajendra Babu Refuses To Reverse Decision Of Predecessor

A Deputation consisting of the following Congress leaders, Pandit Arjun Lal Sethi, Rai Sahib Chandrika Pershad, Mr. Jamal Ud Din Makhmoor, Mr. B. S. Pathik and Seth Nathmal Chordia waited on Babu Rajendra Pershad, President of the Indian National Congress yesterday morning.

In an interview the deputationists said, "Non-Congress candidates for Assembly from Rajputana are leaving no stone unturned and using every means fair and foul to sabotage the Congress election campaign in Ajmere. Their agents have entered the Congress fold and the setting aside of the last election of the Ajmere P.C.C. was the result of their efforts to capture the Congress organisation and thus by creating a split in the Congress camp to weaken the case of the Congress candidate."

"The so-called elections, said to be announced by Mr. Haribhai Upadhyaya on the 18th instant and accepted by Sardar Patel were neither held nor could constitutionally be taken as valid by Sardar Patel, for the members of the P.C.C. Rajputana called to hold meeting for the election at Brahmapuri on the 18th instant could not decide as to the election of the President for the meeting."

The deputationists, urged upon the President to appoint a Committee to make a thorough inquiry into the case in accordance to the Article 32 of the Indian National Congress Constitution and along with this to suspend constitutionally bogus members of the A.I.C.C. till the Enquiry Committee's report.

Babu Rajendra Pershad heard the deputationists with keen attention and carefully read the working of the Article 32 of the Indian National Congress constitution.

He said that he had heard the case regarding the election held by Hari Bhai Upadhyaya and would let the members of the deputation know, what action he would take in the matter or decide the case by putting it before the Working Committee.

The deputation further drew the notice of the President to the Rule of the Constitution of the Indian National Congress and the Convention procedure adopted on the occasion of election disputes according to which the outgoing president had no power himself to give an arbitrary and 'ex parte' decision in such matters.

The President subsequently notified the deputationists that he could not interfere with the decision of his predecessor. The de-



Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee, Editor of the "Modern Review" and President of the Anti-Communal Award Conference, in close conversation with Pandit Malaviya.

putationists therefore resorted to Satyagraha.

Sirdar's Version

The Working Committee considered on Friday morning the situation arising out of the Satyagraha being offered by Ajmere Congressmen.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is reported to have explained to the Working Committee that the party offering Satyagraha was the very party that had approached him to inquire into the election irregularities which had become a feature of the Rajasthan Congress elections. At first Sardar was reluctant to interfere but when he pressed to look into the matter he sent for the relevant papers, heard the parties concerned and then issued his decree invalidating the elections. As the decision had been given the group that had launched the complaint had now resorted to these harassing tactics under the inspiration and guidance of Mr. Arjunlal Shete.

Sardar Patel also informed the house that in spite of the Sardar's orders setting aside elections, Mr. Arjunlal Shete staged another election using force and intimidation and got his own group elected, which was against discipline.

The above explanation is reported to have satisfied the Working Committee members, who took the view that once the

Working Committee yielded to such pressure, there would be no end to the complaints that would be received and the entire Congress machinery would break down.

PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT Question Raised In Subjects Committee—And Dropped

As the proceedings of the Subjects Committee began at 2 p.m. Mr. Kumar asked whether the President knew that certain Congressmen from Ajmere had been offering Satyagraha and what he had to say on the subject.

The President said that in view of Ajmere election disputes Sardar Patel had set aside the elections with the result that fresh elections had to be made. Not satisfied with the orders of Sardar Patel, the aggrieved parties had resorted to Satyagraha in the course of which, according to his information, objectionable methods had been used by the Satyagrahis.

As the matter related to Sardar Patel's name to Presidency, he could neither interfere nor set aside his orders.

Mr. Nariman and the G.O.C. has pleaded with the Satyagrahis but to no avail.

Lord Selouson, the Chairman and three other members of the special Committee set up to enquire into the development of television, and to advise the Postmaster-General on the relative merits of the various systems, left England on Wednesday for New York to investigate television methods in the United States.

Why Jehangir Petit Fell Out With His Mother

Son Of Accused In Bank Of India Case Cross-Examined

Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit, witness for the prosecution and the son of the first accused was cross-examined on Friday by Mr. Sukia counsel for the accused, at the resumed hearing of the "Bank of India vs. Petits' case" before Mr. I. S. Haji, Acting Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon.

In the above case, it will be remembered, Gulbai Petit, her daughter Dinbai and her son Ferozsha Petit stand charged with concealment of jewellery and transfer of property with a view to keep away creditors.

FOND OF JEWELLERY

After relating the story of the jewellery witness stated that he had occasions to go to Chateau Petit and used to see the ornaments, as he was fond of them. On all the occasions whenever accused 1 or 2 opened the safes, drawers or cupboards in which ornaments were placed, he did not remember to have seen either of them take out the ornaments and put them on.

"But I saw," said witness when the question was repeated, "accused No. 2 (Dinbai Petit) put on one of them once. But I don't remember the date nor can I describe the jewellery."

Witness to a further question replied that the last time he saw his mother's jewellery was when that portion of it was taken away from the Chateau Petit to be pledged in the Provident Investment Company.

With regard to witness's falling out with his mother he said the first time was in 1917 and last year differences also arose between them. When witness's mother did not give him more than a lakh out of what he stated to be two lakhs of rupees which his mother promised him, but which according to witness never came off, he again fell out with her.

But witness could not remember the exact dates of reconciliation or could not tell even the

remote ones definitely, although there were periodically reconciliation.

SHARE OF COMMISSION

With regard to the assignment on the share of the commission of Manakji Petit and Company, witness stated that he got from his mother Rs. 50,000 a year.

Witness also admitted that he had taken a loan of about two lakhs from the Bank of India and that for 1½ lakhs of rupees his mother stood surety for him. Besides this, he had to owe a large amount to the Bank of India.

With regard to the first and second charge on the share of the commission of the Manakji Petit and Company, witness admitted that he did not disclose anything about those charges to his mother.

VISITS TO HIS MOTHER

Q:—Did you visit your mother after your strained relations with her because she did not pay you the rest of the promised loan?—I rarely visited her after that.

Q:—After how much time did you visit her?—Possibly after 6 months or a year. I cannot say.

Q:—When did the Hindu broker come to you and how did you communicate this to your mother.

A:—Four months after this event happened, the broker came to me and then I saw my mother. I might have communicated to her by phone or personally. I cannot say.

Witness also stated that when his mother handed over the ornaments to him for sale he took them without his passing receipts for the same.

At this stage the court rose for the day and further hearing was postponed till October 31.

Mr. Colman with Homi Bhabha, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya appeared for the Bank of India, while Messrs. Sukia, Jungalwalla and Lam defended the Petits.

SHORT-SIGHTED DECISION

U. P. Socialists Give Reasons For Their Resignations From Party

CONGRESS CAMP, BOMBAY.

Friday. Messrs C B Kantak, Seth Damodar Sarup Govind Sahai and Pt. Bal Krishna Sharma of U. P. Socialists leaders have issued the following statement regarding their resignations from the party.

"The resolution of the All-India Congress Socialist Conference laying down conditions in respect of holding offices and being members of the Congress executive, is, we submit, very short sighted and impracticable and even suicidal. The Socialist party is still in infancy.

"We are passing through a formative period of our existence. By remaining inside the Congress executive and offices in various district Congress organisations, we can use the Congress machinery for the advancement and propagation of socialist ideology. It was because of our influence as Congressmen and office holders in Congress executives, that we were in a position to form an effective Socialist party organisations in as many as 30 districts in our province.

"Let us not shut our eyes to facts that stare us in face. We have no offices, we have no means to set up our party machinery as separate from the running Congress organisations. Therefore to talk of resignations from Congress offices and executives is anything but in the interest of the Socialist Party.

"It is all very well to talk but in the cases of some of those

at least who were in favour of that fatal resolution it can well be said that the grapes were not quite sweet because they were at a height where these friends could not reach.

"We are in possession of a list of those names who tried to come in the Congress executive and failed and who ultimately came out to support the resolution, over which we had to fall out of the party.

"As regards the statement of our able and beloved Secretary Mr. Jai Prakash Narain we may assure him and the public in general that we shall be only too glad to see a strong Socialist Party, functioning in our provinces. We ourselves do not want to magnify our family differences nor do we wish to leave an alarmist and misleading impression on the public mind.

"Our only fear is that on account of this resolution on the Socialist activities in the country in general and in our province in particular will be greatly handicapped. For instance the treasurer of the Hind Provincial Congress Socialist Party had to tender his resignation on account of difference arising out of such resolutions as the one under discussion. Similarly two secretaries of the party have also resigned. Five other members also have come out with their resignations. This augurs ill. We think Mr. Jai Prakash Narain knows all this. It is no use concealing facts. We appeal to Mr. Jai Prakash Narain to view things in their proper perspective and not to evade issues by calling them alarmist and misleading.—United Press.

NO QUARTER TO SUTTA GAMBLING

Baroda Government Out To Check Evil

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, Oct. 25.

It is understood that the Government of Baroda is deliberating seriously to devise ways and means to stop "ank-farak" and sutta gambling, as also to stop gambling in carnivals.

The Government has published orders for registration of all religious and other public trusts and submission of annual accounts of such trusts.

Plague continues in Pezlad Taluka. The State is taking preventive measures.

An amendment is made in the Land Acquisition Act, whereby "No declaration" shall be made for acquiring only things attached to the earth or things permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth, such as buildings, trees, etc., without acquiring the land."

Rules are published regarding starting of co-operative Societies of sweepers of municipality of Baroda, which includes a scheme of Provident Fund also.

CONGRESS ALONE CAN LEAD

Mysore Leader's Wire To Rajen Babu

(From A Correspondent)

MYSORE, Oct. 26

Mr. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao a prominent Congress leader of Mysore, has telegraphed to the President of the Bombay Congress Session, regretting his inability to attend and wishing the Session success.

He urges the Congress pledging to the work of Gandhiji's constructive programme in full undaunted by the existing disorders and internal differences in Congress, as that alone would lead India to her cherished goal.

The inclusion of Indian States within the Congress fold is strongly pleaded by him, as freedom for one half and dependence for another would be a misnomer of the Congress goal of Independence.

The Duke of Kent has agreed to the suggestion that the intended wedding presents from the public should take the form of donations to the fund for rebuilding the St. George's Hospital of which he is President.